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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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IT is unfortunate that the revised regulations affecting the "China Companies," act, adopted by the British government on October 9, 1919 and published in the *North China Daily News* of November 17, has been construed as *anti-American* legislation. This act which has been referred to previously in the Review provides that:

(1) No person, other than a British subject resident within the limits of this Order, shall act as managing director or in any position similar to that of managing director, or shall otherwise exercise general or substantial control of the business of a China Company.

(2) If default is made in compliance with this article the Company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $50 for every day during which the default continues, and every director and every manager of the Company who knowingly authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(3) Failure to comply with the provisions of this article shall be a ground upon which an order for winding up the Company may be made by the Court.

(4) This article shall come into force 60 days after the publication of this Order.

In announcing and interpreting the new regulations the official British newspaper in Shanghai made the following statement:

It is well known that in the past a number of companies having a merely nominal, if indeed any British interest, were registered under the Hongkong Ordinances. From time to time the inconvenience of this was shown by the fact that while the British Court had jurisdiction over the company as such, it had none over its personnel, as in some cases there were no British directors. Subsequently, when local

registration of China companies was permitted, it was enacted that the majority of the directors should be British, but this did not meet the case in the least, as it was always possible to put in figureheads as directors, who had actually no control and little real interest. The present legislation makes it certain that in British companies, real British interests and control will predominate.

THE chief companies in Shanghai containing an American interest that are affected by this act are in the following lines; life insurance, real estate, hotels, shipping, manufacturing and lumber. Although their number is not large, their business in China is extensive, in some cases the most extensive in China. In addition to companies having an American interest there probably are hundreds of Chinese companies that are affected, among them being large department stores, some banks and other lines. From the standpoint of the Chinese companies it will be comparatively simple to comply with the law. They will either reincorporate as purely Chinese corporations under the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking, or will install a Chinese of British nationality as managing director. There are hundreds of Chinese business men who are British subjects through residence in Hongkong and it will not be difficult to find willing subjects to accept new positions created by this law. It is believed in many quarters that the British government had these Chinese companies in mind when the enactment was passed. These Chinese firms are scattered all over the country and the problem of protecting them has been a difficult one for the British government. This has been especially true in the last few years because of the political troubles in China. Furthermore the very act of protecting these firms has caused the British government no little embarassment, for the firms are practically all of pure Chinese capital and management. An example in hand is the present Chinese boycott against Japanese goods. Suppose the Chinese people find one of these firms handling Japanese merchandise and attempt to enforce the boycott. The firm in question simply falls back on its British corporation act, unfurls its British flag and defies the boycotters. This puts the British government in the light of protecting Japanese interests and is so interpreted by the unthinking Chinese who are interested in punishing Japan at all costs. From the standpoint of China's national interests, this act is a good thing, for it will force the Chinese business men to take an interest in the affairs and conditions of their own government. Hitherto the Chinese business man has taken little interest in the kind of corporation laws or the protection that his government afforded him. He was content to live in a foreign concession or port, run his business under foreign protection and let the politicians run things at Peking and Canton. Now we may rest assured that the Chinese merchants will soon make their voices heard in governmental circles, and it will be all for the good of both goverment and merchant.

IN many ways the same thing may be said regarding the firms containing an American interest. The American government has up to the last few years done little along this line to assist the development of American business in a large way in the Orient. It is true that many of the American state incorporation laws are liberal and permit corporations to be formed for export trade although this was not in mind when they were formed. This is true of the laws of the state of Delaware and one or two other states. In the case of the Delaware law, it is possible for any firm, Chinese, Japanese, German, or whatnot to obtain a charter and do business in China under American law. It is cumbersome however to take advantage of this law because of the necessity for maintaining an office inside of the state named, and in addition the company is subject to all of the home income tax and corporation laws. The latter phases of the law places the American firm at a disadvantage, for its British and Japanese competitors in China do not have to pay any of the income or corporation taxes to which their home firms are subject. In an effort to simplify the matter of forming companies especially adapted for doing business in China, the United States Court for China in the last two or three years has applied the "Alaska Code" to American extraterritorial jurisdiction in China. The official regulations covering China companies formed under this act and registered with the U. S. Court for China appeared on Page 195 of last week's issue of the REVIEW and should be carefully read by all persons interested in this important matter. To further simplify the organization of local American companies for the purpose of doing business in China the American Chamber of Commerce of China in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., the National Foreign Trade Council of New York and other influential bodies is now pushing a bill in Congress to provide a Federal law whereby firms may be incorporated in China directly with the government at Washington. The recent British regulation should form the strongest possible incentive for American business men in China to push this bill to an early enactment. Every home office in the United States, every Chamber of Commerce, and every member of Congress should be so informed by cable without delay.

TO get back to the recent British enactment and its effect upon American business in China, the American Chamber of Commerce of China and the American Association of China have both protested to the local British organizations and in addition have cabled the State Department at Washington to bring the matter to the attention of the British government at home. No relief however is expected and the firms affected by the ruling are making efforts to comply with the regulations or to reincorporate either under American law or Chinese law. In many parts of the American community the act is interpreted as a direct slap at certain influential American interests and a direct violation of all of the "British-American Cooperation" efforts that have been made since the beginning of the war. This impression is unfortunate, since in our opinion the British government had no special nationality in mind when the ruling was made—with the possible exception of the Germans who availed themselves so generally of the liberal British Companies act before the war in forming their business organizations out here. Still another effect of the recent British enactment that has as yet received no special attention is the effect upon certain British banking interest in China. Chinese companies formed under the Hongkong ordinance are understood to have had certain favorable advantage in their financial connections with British banking interests. When this law is enforced, the control exercised by these banking interests over these China Companies will be lessened and the firms in question will tend to place their financial interest elsewhere. In many ways the recent action of the British government was inevitable and is something that has been in contemplation for a long time. The first few years following the war are bound to be years of close, hard and sharp competition and national lines are certain to be closely drawn. At no place in the world will the struggle be harder than here in Shanghai, for the next five or ten years will tell the story as to which nation will dominate China's commerce. British-American cooperation is a fine thing and should be promoted unceasingly, but all of the cooperation efforts do not obliterate the fact that the commercial battle will be strong. Efforts at cooperation will help both interests through keeping the competition on a high and above-board basis, but the competition will exist nevertheless and there is no use camouflaging the matter.

A PROMINENT Chinese business man and banker who for several years has been associated intimately with American and British business men both in China and abroad, recently made the statement that the feeling between American and British business men in Shanghai is more tense now than at any previous time in his memory. He expressed anxiety at the condition and wondered whether something could not be done to improve conditions, similar to what has been done elsewhere. The difficulty in Shanghai is due to the fact that trade interests center here. New companies are coming in almost daily and in promoting their businesses they do not always observe the rules of the game as Shanghai has known them from earliest times when there was plenty of trade for all and business was conducted in a leisurely manner. Chinese business men are quick to take advantage of the new competition for their markets and this serves to keep the pot boiling. The number of American business firms and the number of American individuals in Shanghai to-day is probably more than double the number that existed five years ago. A majority of these companies represent large financial interests at home and in coming to China they mean business and intend to stay here. They find that there is nothing especially mysterious in developing a business here and that enterprise is rewarded in China as it is at home. These men have the American viewpoint and spirit and feel just as strongly on the subject of having their interests in the hands of Americans as the British business men on their side have indicated in their recent governmental

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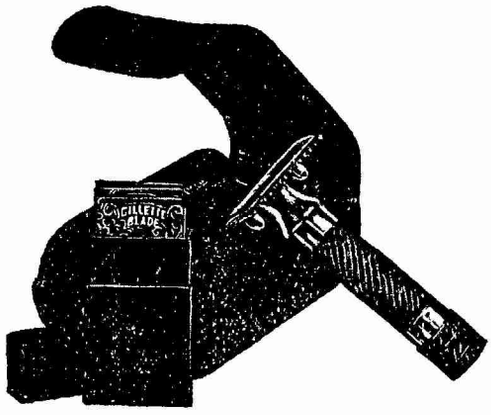

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action. This is especially true of manufacturers agencies held here. At the present time the American manufacturer at home considers the matter of having his representation in American control a very important element. Before the war the question of the nationality of his representative in China never occurred to him as long as business was satisfactory. He learned much when the war came on and found him in many cases in the hands of the Germans who often had accepted his agency only for the purpose of suppressing his sales and keeping him out of the field. When these facts are understood there should be no complaint at the British who are trying to get their trade into their own control. Prior to the war there was little American viewpoint in China. Almost the only American news that *Reuters* or *Kokusai* brought to China consisted of the unfavorable things. A recent survey of the various news items with American date-lines that appeared in the newspapers of China in the year preceding the war, brought out the fact that as far as China knew America was a country of strikes, lynchings, sensational divorce cases, freak legislation and general violence. There was practically no news regarding the constructive things that America was accomplishing. Now along with the dark side China is also learning something about the favorable things and it is producing its effect throughout Asia. It has almost amounted to a "discovery of America," by the Orient as one writer recently put it. This has naturally aroused displeasure and antagonism in many circles, witness the tone of the Japanese press as a vivid example. This antagonism will doubtless continue until the adjustment period following the war has been passed and there is a general understanding all around that American principles and American business has a permanent place in the Orient. During the period of readjustment, much depends upon the individual who takes on a national importance out here that is out of all proportion to the case at home. Small potatoes at home take on the proportions of watermelons when they are transplanted to the Orient. The German in the outports before the war incurred the illwill of most of his associates of other nationalities because of his bad manners. A general knowledge of this fact and an avoidance of the same pitfall on the part of all interests will do much to ease the present situation. Good will and fellowship is based upon acquaintance and mutual understanding. The other fellow usually is not such a bad fellow after you have learned to know him.

CHINESE educationalists declare that within two years there would be more than 10,000 Chinese students in France pursuing courses in higher education. They express the belief that in the future the French language may become as popular in China as the English now is. The return of a large number of Chinese students from France, in their opinion, will result in the advancement of French interests and prestige in this country. For these reasons it is understood that the French authorities are encouraging the extensive immigration of Chinese students to their country and are affording to them many desirable facilities. One attractive proposition is the official permission that these students, may work their way through colleges if they do not have sufficient money to pay their way. That it is a very wise idea, Chinese educational authorities admit. The self-supporting Chinese students will work part of their time in factories and mills and thereby get acquainted with French machinery and French products. Upon their return to their home land, they will desire French machinery and instruments and products when they participate in the industrial development of China. They are unconsciously creating a market for French goods in China. That is what France will get out of the self-supporting students by giving them some work to do in the future, but the immediate benefit to her is that the students are helping to solve her difficult problem of labor shortage which is confronting France at present. The decision of the French authorities to allow Chinese students to work for their education if they so desire is a

farsighted one and will benefit both nations tremendously. Chinese students in consequence are now pouring into France. Two weeks ago the government received a report of the arrival in France of several hundred students. More are on their way and still more will soon follow them. It is believed that five or six thousand students will go each year. Another reason for this selection of France is that young Chinese are not willing to go to Germany for their higher educations, that they also do not want to attend colleges and universities in Japan on account of the present anti-Japanese wave, that they cannot go to America if they do not have considerable money, and that it is equally difficult for them to go to England. French shipping companies are granting cheap rates to Chinese students. More than a thousand students have been studying modern scientific methods of industry, finance, commerce and agriculture since the cessation of the Great War. Well-wishers of China are doing all they could to help those young men to continue their work in France. The Chinese students have also organized themselves into a body for their own self-government. They have formed an Association the object of which is to encourage cleanliness and frugality and abstainance from gambling and other vices while they are absent from their home land.

GENERAL Hsu Shu-cheng or "Little Hsu" has again departed for Urga to complete his work connected with the cancellation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. His political opponents would like to see him confined in Monoglia permanently by the heavy snows which are now falling in that part of the country. Prior to his departure from the Capital he told his friends that he must make this second visit to Urga in order to finish his Mongolian work. He took with him two assistant commissioners whom he plans to leave there in charge of Chinese interests. General Hsu himself plans to make Kalgan his headquarters and to concentrate all available force at that point. Some interpret this plan as an attempt to control Peking from Kalgan. There is no question as to his ambition in that direction. Those who know General Hsu intimately say that what he aims at is power and influence one way or another. His Mongolian "achievement" for which he claims sole credit is an unknown quantity as yet. Some Chinese officials are skeptical about its benefit to China. The rumour of the conclusion of a loan with the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank to the extent of $10,000,000 with mining and agricultural resources in Mongolia as security and concessions has increased their suspicion. There is another rumour in circu'ation to the effect that General Hsu plans to float a loan of $20,000,000 with

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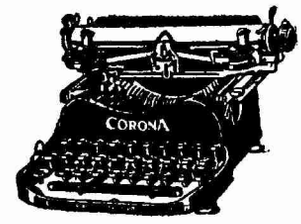

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Japanese assistance for the construction of a Mongolian railway to connect with the Peking-Suiyuan line. The view is now prevalent in diplomatic circles in Peking that Japan will stand to benefit most from the cancellation of autonomy of Outer Mongolia. It is explained that as long as Russia, had an interest in Outer Mongolia, it would be more difficult for Japan to exploit Outer Mongolia than to exploit it when it becomes an integral part of China. For this reason Japan welcomed the rejoining of Outer Mongolia to the Republic of China. A number of Chinese papers of high standing like the *Sin Wen Pao* of Shanghai have raised the question whether the cancellation of Outer Mongolia's autonomy is a blessing or a curse. They urge their nationals to refrain from forming opinions regarding the matter too hastily.

The Academic Tradition—East and West[1]

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER

CHINA is the oldest sovereignty on the globe and its earliest legends are connected with learning. Huang Ti, "the Yellow Emperor," whose traditional date (B. C. 2698) takes us back more than forty six centuries, was not only a strong ruler who greatly extended the national domain; he was also, according to legend, an astronomer, the inventor of writing and the author of an almanac.

This association of the throne with culture may or may not be altogether veritable history but it at least reflects a great historical truth—reverence for the scholar. Thruout most of her long national life China made learning the one passport to political preferment. In time the system went to seed; the methods by, and the subjects to, which it was applied became obsolete; but the principle on which it was based—the notion that place and power should be reserved for the intellectually fittest—is as true and sound today as ever. And it is a democratic principle, too, for it gives equality of opportunity which is the real kernel of democracy. Under it the door of hope was open to the humblest youth in the remotest village of the Empire. Both Britain and America have recognized the principle and paid incidental homage to China by reorganizing their civil services according to the merit system. Such is the academic tradition of the East!

Compared with China, the life of America is like that of an infant measured with an octogenarian. But America was born with the academic tradition. A goodly proportion of those who led in colonizing New England were University men. Within six years after the settlement of Boston, a Cambridge man, John Harvard, founded America's first college and from it, in the earlier stage of her national life, came such leaders as Cotton Mather (class of 1678), Samuel Adams (1740), "the man of the Town Meeting," James Otis (1743), the famous champion of the writs of assistance, John Adams (1755), afterward second President of the United States, and Joseph Warren (1759) the hero of Bunker Hill.

Six other colleges, founded before the Revolution, supplied some of its most noted participants. Yale gave us Nathan Hale; King's (now Columbia), Hamilton; Nassau Hall (now Princeton) Aaron Burr, who served creditably then whatever he may have done afterward. William and Mary was Jefferson's *Alma Mater* and he continued the academic tradition by founding the University of Virginia (1825) one of the pioneers among those forty or more state universities which have stamped American higher education with an individuality of its own. Such is the academic tradition of the West!—from Continental Europe to Old England and thence to New England and her sister sections.

But it is not so remarkable that China and America should each have a stream of academic tradition as that these two streams should meet and mingle. Elijah Coleman Goodman, the first American missionary to China, was a scholar and educator as well as a clergyman and from almost the beginning he was active in movements

1. Address at the annual dinner of the American University Club of China, Dec. 30, 1919.

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to stimulate the intellectual life of the Chinese.[2] He took a prominent part in organizing the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge[3] in 1834 and the Morrison Education Society[4] in 1835 which announced among its objects,

> "the establishment and improvement of schools in which Chinese youth shall be taught to read and write the English language in connection with their own". [5]

He was also one of the founders and the first President of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society which grew later into the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Teachers were sought by the Morrison Education Society first in England and later in America, whence came the Reverend Samuel R. Brown, a Yale graduate, who, eighty years ago last month at Macao, opened the first foreign school in China. Among his pupils was Yung Wing whom he afterward took to the United States and who later graduated at Yale himself and became the vanguard of a long procession of Chinese youth who have sat at the feet of the foremost American teachers.

Thus these two streams of academic tradition have come to flow in the same channel and the American University Club of China, which is a by-product of the union, has inherited the best traditions of both countries. Indeed we might almost speak of our club, in the language of Tennyson as

> "The heir of all the ages
> In the foremost files of times."

All this becomes, naturally a source of just pride, but it also entails important obligations. For *noblesse oblige* and upon such a body rests the burden of maintaining the high standards of the past. The American University Club should not only guard the sacred fire of learning ; it should be the special champion of popular education. Its members have reason to rejoice at the report that more than 4,000,000 pupils are now enrolled in the public schools of China ; but they cannot reasonably be satisfied with a national budget which provides only $1.50 per pupil!

The Chinese mind is as capable of high development as any other and this club should do its part toward seeing that the opportunity is provided. Moreover, popular education is the only sure basis of a democracy and we who desire the success of the Chinese Republic can there make our most effiective contribution. Just as in America the University Clubs ought to be foremost in the current movement (under the name of "Americanization)" for civic education and the elimination of illiteracy—so this and our sister clubs must take a leading part in bringing education to the Chinese masses.

2. Twentieth Century Impressions of Treaty Ports, 334,385.
3. Williams, The Middle Kingdom, II, 340.
4. Id., 341, 342.
5. Id., 342.

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It is pleasant to gather at these tables and revive memories of *Alma Mater*. It is gratifying to witness the international amenities of these annual occasions. But in the midst of their delightful experiences let us not forget our obligation to pass on to others a part of what *Alma Mater* gave us. Let us strive to make our organization a real factor in the intellectual life of new China. Let us endeavor to maintain the age long ideal of educated leadership. And thus may we prove worthy of those high academic traditions of our respective countries, which have here converged and made possible the American University Club of China.

Australia, America and the Pacific Question

BY RT. HON. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES
Prime Minister of Australia, in the *New York Evening Post*

AMONGST the many great questions with which the Peace Conference has dealt, the control of the islands in the Pacific, formerly held by Germany, was one hardly less important to America than to Australia and New Zealand. Indeed, the interests of many of the great nations of the world—their national no less than their economic interests—were deeply concerned.

Australia, regarded by many as at the end of the earth, a place remote from the great world, is revealed now to be, in fact, in the very gates of the teeming millions of the East. So far from being isolated from the world, it is in its very midst. And Australia is a continent, rich, fertile, and with genial climate—a land capable of maintaining with ease 100,000,000 people, yet containing little more than 5,000,000.

The great Pacific question not only involved the destiny of Australasia and of the Empire, but is destined to play an important part in the world events of the future. For the moment I want to refer to those islands which, before the war, were held by Germany, and which have now been taken from her. My present purpose is to set out the position in which Australia, one of the Dominions which fought side by side with America for freedom and civilization, found itself in regard to the Pacific question. The policy of Australia shortly stated was that it dare not assent to the islands formerly owned by Germany in the Pacific being handed back after the war. The reasons underlying this policy were not desire for territorial aggrandizement, for in the wide and fertile land that is ours we have a heritage capable, as I have said, of maintaining a population twenty times as large as that which now occupies it. We did not want more territory, but simply to have what we hold. And it is because of this, because of Germany's ambition, because of her lust for world power, which threatened us alike with the rest of the civilized world, that our soldiers fought and that nearly 50,000 laid down their lives.

Let us make the position clear. Australia is a great island. All our commercial pathways lie along the mighty deep. The freedom of those pathways is essential to our safety and our welfare. In peace through them we are accessible, and we may reach the outer world; but in war we may be isolated. Along the northern and eastern shores of our country are three belts of islands stretched like a barrier across the routes to other islands. He who holds these islands commands routes, and he who commands these routes commands Australia. There are hundreds of these islands, and the territory they aggregate is considerable. Before the war Germany had secured a footing in these belts of islands—at German New Guinea and New Briton, at the Caroline and Marshall islands, and at Samoa. It so happens that these recent German possessions contain more than half the native population of the Pacific islands. Of a total estimated population of 1,500,000 for the whole of the Pacific islands, the German islands are set down as containing more than 800,000.

Now these late German possessions contain not a few, but many fine harbors; they possess great potentialities of trade. Germany, following that policy of "peaceful penetration" which in other spheres proved so successful, had before the war sown the seeds of a great empire in the Pacific. She had established naval bases and

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wireless stations, had succeeded in almost monopolizing the island trade; and was extending her influence in every direction. There is not the slightest doubt that a few more years would have seen Germany backed by a huge German navy seeking to control the Pacific.

In order that Australians might hold Australia, in order that our young democracy might develop the great heritage which its soldiers have so valiantly defended, it was necessary that these islands that stretch along our shores should not pass to a predatory power. In other words, we stand committed to a policy of an Australian Monroe Doctrine in the Southern Pacific.

Let me try and set out the position so that you may understand it a little more clearly. What Calais and Boulogne are to England, what Canada is to America, New Guinea and the other islands of a strong predatory power are to Australia—they are daggers pointed at our hearts.

Of the hundreds of islands that compose the Pacific, New Guinea is by far the largest, and it is separated only by a narrow strip of water from the mainland of Australia. It is indeed much nearer Australia than the island state of the Commonwealth—Tasmania. In itself it is a valuable possession. It has an area of 330,000 square miles—three times the area of the whole United Kingdom, and very much greater than France or Germany. It is rich and fertile; capable of great development. But it is more than that. It is indeed the very gate-way into Australia. If Germany with her military power unbroken, her lust of empire unslaked, still was possessed of her great territory in New Guinea, she would command the entrance to our country.

But there was a deeper question still. The Pacific, as I have said, is going to be the scene of many international complications and many racial problems. Unless people with great ideals, with a love of freedom, and ample regard for civilization, become at once responsible for its administration, it may yet lead to a greater war than that what has just closed. These qualities are only found in the truly democratic nations of the earth. They are not found in Germany, as lately constituted—or as at least she probably still remains. "Hands off the Australian Pacific" is the doctrine to which by inexorable circumstances we are committed. And against all predatory nations we shall strive to give this doctrine effect to the last ounce of effort at our disposal. And in this, as I have said, we do not desire empire, but only security.

We always knew that the policy carried with it great and grave responsibilities, for it definitely set aside all considerations of an inconclusive peace. It meant, in short, that we

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had to fight on to definite victory. Well, we in Australia were prepared, nay determined, so to fight; for we realized that only through the gate of decisive victory could we enter into the realms of lasting peace.

The Chinese Boycott Movement and Japan

BY PETER S. JOWE

THE united action, firm attitude and persistent efforts of the Chinese people in conducting the nation-wide boycott movement against things Japanese suffice to convince unbelievers that the people of China are not hopelessly incapable. The whole nation from the enlightened class down to the coolies and country fellows have stood in a body, head up and shoulders back, to give added accent to the cry "Down the traitors," since the first shot was fired in Peking early last May. They have realized that China can never develop freely and progressively as long as pro-Japanese betrayers are preying on her very vitals. Being actuated by this belief, they have broken out in full force and purged the pro-Japanese element from the Chinese government administration. As a more permanent and effective measure against the Japanese, they have declared war on Japanese goods and launched the boycott movement, believing this to be the only effective weapon with which to retaliate for Japanese aggressions. They have acted in a united and enthusiastic manner such as has never been seen before in Chinese history, and the whole movement is a most commendable record.

Unbelievers claim that the boycott in China has been inspired by Americans in China. Such a statement directly points to their prejudice that China of today is no different from China of the time of the Boxers and that the Chinese people are without initiative and determination to stand up and defend their own rights. Frankly, these people have changed and are today a new people. Their boycott movement against the Japanese has been inspired by no foreign nationals, but has been prompted by the conviction that to boycott Japanese goods is a duty incumbent on them as citizens of the Republic. That the present boycott movement has been neither inspired nor backed by foreigners may be easily seen. The first institution to give out the war cry was the Peking Government University in Peking. That university is a purely governmental institution under no foreign influence whatever, excepting that of a few foreign members of the teaching staff whose activities are confined to instruction only. There is no possibility that their demonstration in May was the fruit of foreign instigation. In the recent four-day demonstration at Shanghai, against the Japanese in general and against their fatal aggression in particular, the schools that were most active were Chinese institutions. Nanyang College which supplied the largest number of lecturing teams is a government engineering school with only a few Americans in the faculty. The Americans in this college devote their energy to teaching and say neither yes or no to the propaganda movement. Pei-yang University in Tientsin is in a similar position and so are dozens of other schools active in the boycott movement. Mission schools have joined the boycott of their own accord, and in most cases against the will of their school authorities. Aside from the student class, other classes like the merchants, the common people and coolies are still too far for foreign influence to reach, and yet they are active elements in the movement. Thus the allegation that Americans have a hand in the matter as made by the Japanese is wholly unfounded: the whole thing is a spontaneous self-determination of the Chinese people to give their neighbor a well merited reward.

The boycott has been in progress for more than seven months with such steadiness of purpose as has never been evinced by the Chinese people before. The result of the boycott propaganda has brought about a fatal blow to the Japanese goods. The determination of the people to boycott things Japanese is deep-rooted, and

has become a natural impulse rather than an obligation. Before the boycott a certain kind of stylish straw hats made in Japan but marketed with the titles "Made in U. S. A.," "Made in Paris," etc, were universally used by the middle class Chinese, because they were cheap. Since the boycott the use of such hats has become surprisingly rare, because they are Japanese. Similarly, the sharks fins that once served as a good dish in high-class dinners among Chinese are regarded today as an abomination. Hundreds of other similar cases may be mentioned, but suffice to say this sort of war without machine guns, without submarines and the destructive implements of war is too destructive for Japan.

If some concrete example is needed, one need not go far in searching. In an address to the shareholders at a recent meeting, the president of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, an influential Japanese steamship company operating in China, made the following report:—

"During the last business term of the company, domestic market in China improved and her import and export trade began to show activity with the gradual resumption of normal commercial activities following the conclusion of peace. It so happened that at this juncture anti-Japanese movements broke out on the Yangtze and show renewed activity repeatedly. The agitations did not end before the termination of the company's business term under consideration.

"The trade in Japanese goods fell off in a marked degree, while Chinese merchants entrusted the shipment of their merchandise to other steamship companies. As a result, the company suffered severely from the anti-Japanese boycott.

"The company could only obtain some shipments from Japanese, European and American merchants on the lower reaches of the Yangtze. The cargo shipped by the company during the business term showed a decrease of about 50,000 tons or of about Yen 660,000 in freight rates compared with the preceding term.

"No optimism for the next business term is warranted, for the anti-Japanese boycott still continues. As a matter of fact, there is not a single ton of cargo obtainable in the direction of Ichang."

The following tables showing the amount of Chinese cargo carried from Hankow to Shanghai in 1918 and 1919 by the four steamship companies serve to throw light on the much mooted question "Is the boycott effective?" The four companies concerned are Butterfield and Swire, Jardine, Matheson and Company, China's Merchants Steam Navigation Company and Nisshin Kisen Kaisha:

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CHINESE SHIPMENTS FROM HANKOW TO SHANGHAI IN 1918-1919

DATE	B. & S.		J. M. & Co.		C.M.S.N. Co.		N. K. K.	
1918	Trips.	Tons	Trips.	Tons	Trips.	Tons	Trips.	Tons
1	21	11,682	18	8,205	14	2,862	27	6,761
2	15	6,845	14	7,098	1	209	21	5,918
3	19	7,625	14	10,505	12	2,357	24	6,651
4	19	7,196	14	9,021	15	5,040	23	4,071
5	21	10,245	15	7,392	15	3,620	23	3,918
6	19	12,829	14	7,467	14	2,559	22	3,918
7	20	11,027	15	6,929	18	4,683	24	999
8	21	11,228	16	6,773	16	6,938	24	6,045
9	20	9,967	14	6,384	15	5,853	22	3,592
10	21	5,956	14	2,595	16	3,856	23	1,656
11	18	6,526	17	6,414	15	3,467	27	1,875
12	20	9,378	17	4,364	17	3,407	23	1,533
	234	110,394	182	83,147	189	44,551	293	45,046
Average per trip		473		457		264		154

DATE	B. & S.		J. M. & Co.		C.M S.N. Co.		N. K. K.	
1919	Trips.	Tons	Trips.	Tons	Trips	Tons	Trips.	Tons
1	22	7,765	17	2,455	16	5,116	23	806
2	18	7,660	17	4,726	15	3,180	22	1,788
3	20	7,768	18	1,162	17	5,400	21	5,543
4	20	6,049	17	3,068	18	8,343	24	5,552
5	21	6,872	17	936	16	5,339	24	2,157
6	20	5,744	18	2,866	14	4,881	22	37
7	19	7,345	19	8,854	18	10,378	24	87
8	22	4,377	17	4,204	20	6,579	23	99
9	21	6,756	18	3,465	20	3,941	23	121
10	24	7,421	18	2,792	19	6,081	24	177
	207	67,757	176	34,528	173	59,238	230	16,367
Average per trip		327		196		343		71

The appalling decline in the trade of the Japanese steamship company may be seen from the above figures, and a distinct and tremendous fall from 154 tons per trip in 1918 to the average of barely 71 tons per trip during the first ten months of 1919 is sufficient proof of

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the teeth of the boycott ban. It means that N. K. K. lost more than half of their business from January to October this year. This is not all. There was also a significant decrease in the number of passengers carried by Japanese steamer in the Hankow-Shanghai service and in one trip from Shanghai to Hankow during May last a large N.K.K. steamer had only five passengers. On the Hankow-Ichang service, the number of passengers was less than half the figure of the corresponding period last year. On the Hankow-Osaka service, there was not sufficient cargo for the voyage from Osaka to Hankow owing to boycott. That the boycott in China gives the Japanese some real trying hours is shown by the sneaking request the N. K. K. made at the Lower Yangtze Conference in Shanghai to be allowed to offer an extra ten percent cash rebate off the tariff rates on Chinese shipments in order to regain their pre-boycott trade.

The cost of anti-Japanism in China may be further and strikingly illustrated by figures published by the *Herald of Asia* (Japanese) showing the great falling off of Japan's trade in China. Between May and September at this year, China's imports from Japan in certain articles of daily consumption were as shown below :—

ARTICLES	MAY	JUNE	SEPTEMBER
Cotton yarn (piculs)	12,470	3,099	3,954
Paper (piculs)	21,097	7,956	7,450
Cotton cloth (yards)	867,000	356,000	167,000
Umbrellas	343,000	49,000	6,000
Canvas bags	1,378,000	474,000	456,000
Matches (gross)	499,000	115,000	269,000

In all six articles shown there were big decreases as a resulting from the boycott influence. The following table representing the loss in terms of figures and percentages based on the results of May will give a more concise idea of its effectiveness :

ARTICLES	DECREASE IN FIGURES	IN PERCENTAGES
Cotton yarn (piculs)	8,516	68.3
Paper (piculs)	13,647	64.6
Cotton cloth (yards)	700,000	80.7
Umbrellas	337,000	97.9
Canvas bags	922,000	66.9
Matches (grass)	230,000	46.1
AVERAGE LOSS IN PERCENTAGE		70.75

In umbrellas, it will be observed, the quantity imported fell from 343,000 in May to 6,000 in September, which spells a loss of nearly 98 percent. This means that Japan nearly lost her entire trade in umbrellas. The loss in canvas bags nears 1,000,000 bags, cotton yarn was decreased by 68.3 percent and cotton cloth by the apalling percentage of 80.7.

Statistical investigations made in Osaka, according to the *Chronicle*, (British) also reveal the fact that the boycott in China has

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affected the exports from Japan into China to a large extent. Concluding a recent article a writer in that paper remarked: "In some cases the decline is seasonal, and in other it is simply a case of remunerative markets having been found elsewhere. But when all these allowances are made, the boycott remains, as an effective argument." Below are shown the effects of the boycott upon the exports of other principal Japanese goods to China between June and August this year.

Japanese goods.	Decrease Percent
Toys	90
Patent medicines	70
Looking glasses	80
Earthenware	60
Soap (mostly toilet)	70
Hats and caps	30
Fans (both folding and flat)	20
Cotton hosiery	50
Cotton tissues	30
Satin (silk and cotton)	40
Average Percentage	54

Now the Japanese are attempting to lift the destructive boycott ban. The methods they employ however, are radically wrong and make room for still more bitter bad feeling to grow among the Chinese. Strong pressure was brought to bear by the Japanese at the beginning of the boycott on the Peking government to take drastical measures against all boycott agitators, but this was to no avail: great pressure only causing greater reaction and helping to spread the fire. Instead of abating, the boycott force augments with increasing violence. Here we might refer in passing to the unwarrantable and disgusting interference by Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, with Mr. Pien Yueh-ting's election to the presidency of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, on the ground that Mr. Pien is an anti-Japanese boycott promoter. Such a method for dampening the boycott fire is really ridiculous. Since the Tientsin Chamber is a properly constituted Chamber of Commerce, since the election was legally conducted, since Mr. Pien is a Chinese citizen, and since the Tientsin people want him to head their Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Pien is entitled to take the chair no matter, if his attitude is anti-Japanese. And what right, then, had highest power in the land to interfere with this election? Still less had the Japanese diplomatic agent any right to demand his removal. It only serves to intensify the hard feeling of the Chinese against the Japanese.

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At the very beginning of the boycott, the label "Boycott Japanese Goods" was simply "pinned" on the hearts of the Chinese, then it was fastened, and now it is being "spiked" on their hearts, and if energy is needed to drive home the last spike that energy has been supplied by the Japanese outrage at Foochow. What justification could the Japanese find in beating innocent Chinese citizens on Chinese soil with iron rods and what right had the Japanese marines to encroach upon the Chinese city at Foochow? This intolerable insult has inflamed the entire nation, and strengthened the boycott. The effect of this is equivalent to pouring kerosene on a smouldering fire making it burst into still fiercer flames—decidely destructive to the interests of the Japanese. With what face, we would ask, could the Japanese authorities approach the Peking government and say to them, "Please quiet the boycott movement for the sake of mutual friendship?" Again with what face could Japan claim before the world that she could maintain peace in the Far East when she herself is the greatest peace disturber in this part of the world?

Judging from the Sino-Japanese amity so loudly advocated by all responsible Japanese who seem to treasure and prize this above all other things, such a state of enmity, but not amity, as exists between the Chinese and Japanese is rather anomalous with the laws of logic. A happy state of affairs and a truly cooperative spirit should follow the promised friendship of Japan as a logical consequence. But instead a deep-seated ill feeling and deep-rooted boycott spirit prevails among the Chinese people. The truth is as far as the Japanese urge upon the Chinese the necessity of Sino-Japanese friendship, just as far if not farther are they pushing to the opposite direction, giving the Chinese a taste of aggressive Asiatic Prussianism. The sum total of wrongs that China has suffered at the hands of Japan is responsible for the ill feeling against Japan and the boycott is Japanese hand-made.

Viewing the current situation, we would rather say that Japan today is not a menace to China but a menace to herself. She spoils her own trade, creates the boycott, helps it grow, keeps the pot boiling and engulfs herself in an ever widening breach with the Chinese. In the end the Japanese are the only sufferers. China has gained two great essential assets namely, an aroused public opinion and an industrial com-

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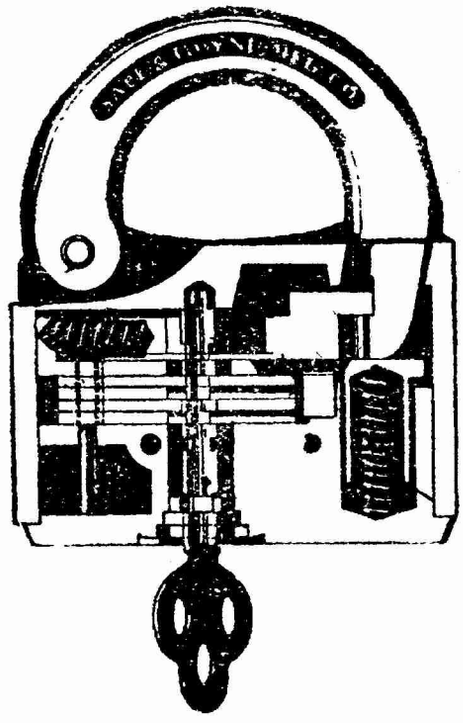

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petitive spirit in her people, which will without fail work out astounding results in the nation's, progressive development. Japan is beginning at the wrong end when she attempts to suppress the boycott movement in China by virtue of force which gives the boycott the wherewithal to be perpetuated at her own cost. Great as their material loss is and embarassing as the situation may be, the Japanese sufferers will be well off if there is no more. In addition to the huge monetary loss incurred through the boycott propaganda in China, she has lost the good will of the Chinese people. Japan now finds arrayed against her the entire strength of the Chinese nation. Public opinion is being developed with appealing rapidity into a new force in China and this new force is antagonistic to Japan. In this lurks the real sorrow of the island empire. Whatever may be her material loss, it dwindles away in comparison with the complete eclipse of the last shade of good-will from the Chinese and the enormity of the breach that is to exist for years to come. The outbreak of boycott has given new life to public opinion in China and marks the dawn of a new era in Chinese national history. It must be owned that we owe the Japanese thanks for the aroused public opinion keenly needed in China.

Newspaper plants, student unions, national associated unions, labor unions, people's unions and scores of others have struggled bravely and in the face of adversity out into the bright sunshine. To-day such organizations are now found through out the length and breadth of this great nation, ready to seize every opportunity to assert the opinion of the people. They are keeping a vigiliant watch on Japanese activities in China and are ever on the alert to give the Japanese appropriate and severe onslaughts. Although hostility is actually started between China and Japan, it will be no exaggeration to say that the 400,000,000 of China have already of their own will declared themselves in a state of war with the Japanese islanders.

Hankow, December 25, 1919.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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and

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Shanghai Relation to China and the Powers

References: Pp. 149-51,183,184.

Questions: 1. What does the traffic block in Shanghai streets and canals show as to the growth of the city? 2. What is the peculiar relation of the waterways as regards Shanghai and the Chinese government? 3. Why is there a deadlock at present over the matter of improvement? 4. Who suffers from this deadlock? 5. What dangers arise from the present conditions? 6. Give reasons for just criticism of traffic conditions at present? 7. What logical plan is presented for the settling of this question?

Topic 2: The Chinese Minister to Japan

Questions: 1. Who is the appointed Minister to Japan? 2. When was he appointed? 3. Is Mr. Liu fitted for his position? 4. Is this post an important one? 5. Can you defend Mr. Liu's dilatory action on patriotic grounds? Why? 6. Has this anything to do with the Foochow Incident? 7. What is an "Interpellation"? Is there any danger to the government from an Interpellation? Why?

Topic 3: Chinese-American Relations

References: Pp. 154,146,158-60,-176.

Questions: 1. What has the Pacific Ocean to do with Chinese-American relations? 2. What have been the disadvantages under which Americans have worked in China? 3. What advantages has America at present? 4. What must be taken into consideration in the opening and developing of new markets by Americans in China? 5. What recent events have added to or detracted from American prestige in this country? 6. What part does education play in the relations of these two countries?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The World's Chinese Students' Federation

Reference: P. 175.

Questions: 1. Who is the Founder of the Federation? 2. What is its purpose? 3. When was it established? 4. What is the Federation doing for education?

Topic 2: The Yangtzepoo Social Center.

References: P. 178.

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of a "Social Center?" 2. Are there many of them in China? Why? 3. What do you think of the laboratory method applied to Sociology? 4. Write a paper on the subject: The possibility of every College and Normal School in China using the Laboratory Method for the study of Social Problems.

Topic 3: A New Strike.

Refererences: Pp. 184, 163.

Questions: 1. How have the recent strikes in China differed from those in the West? 2. Has China anything to fear from the Western kind of strike? Why 3. What is the object of the Peking teachers' strike? 4. Show the direct relation that exists between the payment of teachers and the standard of education in any country.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Japanese Trade mark Law

References: Pp. 184-88.

Questions: 1. Why is it easier for a foreigner in China to protect a trade mark against a Chinese than against another foreigner? 2. In the case of the Pond's Extract Company on what ground was a rehearing asked? 3. Does it seem to you just that it was denied? 4. In what office are trade marks registered in Japan? 5. Is it necessary that marks should be registered for the owners to have protection? 6. Does the author believe it difficult to punish a Japanese infringer of a trade mark in Japan? 7. Are any reasons given for this belief? 8. "The law of unfair competition does not exist in China." Discuss. 9. Is infringement of trade marks best described in your opinion as forgery or counterfeiting or as a form of unfair competition?

Topic 2. Sericulture Improvement at Nanking University

References: Pp. 188-90.

Questions: 1. Do you believe that Nanking University is fulfilling one of the essential or non-essential functions of a University by this work? 2. Do you think that $19 is too high a price for such a course, considering the family income among those who raise silk? 3. Which variety of silk worm is best from the point of view of disease, from the point of view of amount of silk? 4. In order to know which variety is best in general is it necessary to know the price at which the product will sell? Why? 5. Do you think that one best variety will come to be raised everywhere as the result of such training and investigation? Explain your answer?

Topic 3. Mr. Hsu and the Chinese American Bank

References: Pp. 152-4,176.

Questions: 1. What is the difference between a "material" and a "sentimental" interest? Give an example of a material interest in China. 2. Make a list of the reasons given by Mr. Hsu for China's difficulty in dealing with Americans in the past. 3. What difference does he believe that the war has made in Chinese-American relations? 4. What third country does Mr. Hsu believe should cooperate with America and China? 5. Has the war made this more easily possible? 6. Do you believe that the Pacific Ocean is to be the center of the world's commerce? State you reasons.

Topic 4. Trade by Barter

References: Pp. 193, a single item.

Questions: 1. What is meant by barter? 2. What has made barter necessary in this trade between Siberia and Alaska? 3. Is there any essential difference between such trade and that carried on between China and America?

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News from North China

C. C. Rock, of Boston, Massachusetts, is in Peking on a business trip.

E. J. Woodall, American Vice-consul at Canton, has been transferred to Tientsin in the same capacity.

General and Lady Flore of India have been in Peking for a few days visiting Sir John Jordan, the British Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hogg, returned to Tientsin on Tuesday, having spent three months on a tour of Japan. They are residents of Tientsin.

A sum of about three million dollars from the Salt surplus revenue for the present month is expected to be released in the course of the next few days. The government is hard pressed for funds.

According to the latest census return of the Peking police there are in the Capital at the present time 1,220 male and 872 female foreigners, making a total of 2,069 foreigners including the Japanese.

The Chihli Provincial Assembly adjourned on Thursday sine die, the season for the year 1919 being completed. The ceremony to the flag was celebrated.

President Hsu Shih-chang under his own signature sent a circular telegram to the southern leaders and military commanders urging them to discard their personal prejudices and to come to a compromise at an early date.

The Ministry of the Interior has circulated a telegram to all the provinces advising against the federation of the provincial assemblies and intimating that it might be compelled to take strong action if its warning is not heeded.

The 25th of December, being the anniversary of the Yunnan anti-monarchy uprising, a commemoration service was held in Peking, and the day was observed as a holiday in North China. All the Chinese newspapers suspended publication for one day.

One hundred fifty-six poor children and mothers of the Chinese city in Tientsin got their gifts from Santa Claus at the Y. W. C. A. Association building on Wednesday afternoon. They were each given a bag containing a towel, wash-cloth, a piece of soap and a sack of candy.

An amateur theatrical performance is to be given in the Pavilion on January 5, next in aid of the King's Fund for the Disabled. The performance is to be under the patronage of the British Minister, Sir John Jordan. The piece to be staged is called "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace."

The Peking Race Course was filled last Sunday afternoon with a crowd of spectators to witness the paper hunt. The finish of the second Paper Hunt of the season took place over the steeplechase course with the run in on the trace. Baron de Gaiffier was first in the Heavy Weight class.

John R. Freeman, Consulting Engineer of the American International Corporation, will leave North China for Shanghai about the first of January on his way back to the United States. He will return to America by way of the Suez Canal and expects to reach New York about April next.

General Hsu Shu-cheng, or "Little Hsu," left on Tuesday for Urga. Many of the Cabinet Ministers and other high officials saw him off at the Chienmen station. General Hsu planned to return to Peking in twenty days. He would place two of his assistants in charge of Chinese interests in Urga.

Rev. Wang Chin-ping, Ph. D. formerly of Peking Government University, has joined the staff of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A., taking up the work of an associate secretary. He will devote his time specially to the religious work of the Association and will assist in the general administration of the institution.

On Thursday last the British legation addressed a note to the Chinese government referring to the disadvantages that occur through the depreciation of subsidiary coinage and of Chinese bank notes and urging the adoption of a uniform silver dollar and the establishment of a mint at Shanghai for the coining of dollars.

The students of the North China Language School and the Y. M. C. A., jointly gave a Christmas party to the children of the P'in er Yuan Orphanage on Tuesday at the Language School. The children were taken from their school to the Language School in automobiles furnished by many kind friends of the Orphanage.

Dr. Hsi Yun-feng, Professor of Government and Economics in the Law Department of Pei Yang University, has been appointed acting President of the Institution by the Governor of Chihli Province, to succeed Tien Lin Chao, who resigned to enter the services of the Kailan Mining administration as assistant to Wang Shao-lian.

Major-General Ting Shih-yuan, Managing Director of the Peking Hankow Railway and of the Peking Suiyuan Railway, has been appointed co-director of the Lungkuan and Yentungshan Iron Mines upon the recommendation of Lu Chung-yu, former Chinese Minister to Japan and now Director-general of the same mines.

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The third regular meeting of teachers and others interested in chemistry in Peking was held on Saturday at the home of Miss Hartley Embree. More than twenty persons were present. Professor C. A. Pierle of Tsing Hua College gave a paper on "The Quantitative Separation of Uranium from Vanadium and the Electrochemistry of Uranium."

On Wednesday the students in Tsing Hua College refused to attend classes, because their principal Dr. Y. C. Chang has been introducing Canton influence into the educational institution unproportionally. They are now asking for his resignation from the Presidency of the Tsing Hua College. This movement is led by the students from the province of Hupeh.

An interesting set of regulations was published on December 20, dealing with the rules to be observed when foreigners or Chinese purchase property from German or Austrian subjects. The regulations outline the steps that have to be taken to secure title deeds either when the property is in Chinese territory or when it is in the foreign settlements or concessions.

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, issued a proclamation stating that the burning of Japanese goods is an offence against international treaties and the internal law of the nation. The Governor states that he was inclined to be lenient over the action at the mass meeting the other day, but threatens severe penalties for any one who may repeat it.

Major and Mrs. Horton of the American legation entertained about a hundred people at a dance at the Peking Club Monday evening, in honor of their guest Miss Converse and Miss Lang of Philadelphia and the Misses Camden of Kentucky. Admiral Gleaves and his staff and also Mrs. Gleaves, Mrs. Poe, Mrs. Luby, wife of Captain Luby of Admiral Gleaves' staff were present.

One of the most successful sales of work held in Peking took place on Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Summers, under the auspices of the British Women's League of Friendship, the object being to provide funds for the local work of the League and for two well known British institutions, Dr. Barnado's Homes and the Fund for the Children of Blind Sailors and Soldiers. A sum of $988 was netted on that occasion.

Admiral Gleaves, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, who arrived in Peking on December 22nd with his staff for a brief visit, was granted the Order of First Class Wen Hu Decoration by a Presidential Mandate appearing on the evening of December 23rd. Admiral Gleaves has just completed his calling on the Prime Minister and Minister of War, the Minister of Navy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other high officials in the Capital. He is being royally entertained almost every day, and has little time left for sightseeing.

Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng visited Tientsin towards the end of last week. Various reports were circulated concerning his visit. Some said that he wanted to be away from Peking where intrigues over the position of Vice-Minister of Finance were hot for him. General Chin however returned on Tuesday by special train in response to the urging of the President who considered it inexpedient to allow the Prime Minister to be away from Peking for any length of time.

It has been decided that the Prime Minister is to head the Commission for the disbandment of superfluous troops. Under him there will be four or five members who will work out the details connected with the question. General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien and Inspecting General of Manchuria, has wired to the government saying that it might not be advisable to disband any troops under him for the present in view of the threat of Bolshevik uprisings in territory under his jurisdiction.

The Beaumont Commission organizing the First Aerial Derby around the world, according to the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, completed their work in China on Thursday and will continue their journey westward around the world. While in Peking they have had important conferences with officials of the Chinese government and will leave Peking much encouraged as to China entering the contest with several aviators. The Commission has appointed Dr. Ferguson its Commissioner for China and the Contest Committee in New York will send him all the information he desires.

Peking, December 27, 1919.

News from Central China

Lieutenant James M. Lewis of the United States Navy and Mrs. Lewis from Shanghai visited Kiukiang on Monday this week.

American Consul-General P. S. Heintzleman, newly appointed for Hankow, has arrived at Hankow from Tientsin to assume his consular duties.

Liang Shih-yi, former Minister of Communications and also of Finance and a central figure in the Monarchical Movement of President Yuan Shih-kai, arrived here from Shanghai on December 18, on a business trip.

Monsieur Pierre Cornu, manager of the Tientsin branch of the Banque Industrielle de China, arrived at Hankow on Christmas Eve from Shanghai. He will arrange to open the Hankow branch of that bank in January.

Consul-General M. F. Perkins, who has just returned from the States, arrived at Changsha after a brief furlough. He has relieved Andrew J. Brewer, U. S. Vice-Consul at Changsha who was in charge of the Consulate during his absence.

The Hunan Yang-Nun Embroidery Institute opened in Wuchang three years ago held their exhibition on last Sunday. Many fine hand-embroidered silk pieces were exhibited, and visitors, men and women, were invited to attend.

There is very little to report in the export market in Hankow during the week under review. Fairly large quantities of sesamum seeds and goatskins were exported, and small amounts of gall nuts and wood oil were shipped to the United States.

The new time table for the Peking-Hankow Railway will be put into force from January 1, 1920. The through trains will leave the Tachimen Station at Hankow at 8. a. m. and 8 p. m. daily, and will reach Peking at 9.35 p.m. and 7.55 a.m. respectively.

Boycott in Kiukiang is prosecuted by the merchants and students with enthusiasm, and people there are tabooing especially the Japanese steamers. The merchants decided to boycott the Japanese goods of their own will, and no violence has been reported.

A fleet of four motor boats is on its way up river from Shanghai under the direction of Mr. Henderson of the Marine Motor Department of Jardine, Matheson and Company. Mr. Henderson is demonstrating the utility of motor boats for navigating shallow inland waterways.

The report is current that representatives of the Mogi Company, a Japanese concern, have concluded a sale of 1,000,000 piculs of rice with the authorities in Hunan with a view to export same to Japan, and that 5,000,000 Yen has been advanced by the Japanese representatives.

A navy training school is being planned by the government of Hupeh and the school will be situated in Wuchang. The school proposed is understood to be of a grade preparatory to a navy college and students will be selected from government schools and men in government service.

The Financial Bureau of Hupeh has recently approved of a reduction of 50 per cent on inland transit of black tea for the purpose of relieving the embarrassing situation in the tea market. Business in tea for this year is not at all brisk owing to shortage of demand from abroad.

U. S. Consul R. C. Mackay, now in charge of the Hankow Consulate-General, has been assigned to the U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghai to fill the vacancy left by Consul W. R. Dorsey. He will be relieved here by Consul Thomas Wilson who was sent to China by the State Department in Washington.

Two mining experts and a member of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce are now visiting this province and will proceed to the rich mining districts in the province to make investigations. Mines recently discovered at Tayeh, Puchi and Kiayu will be visited and examined.

Invitations have been issued by Dr. Woo Chung-hsien, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, to the consular officials in Hankow to an entertainment in a Chinese theater where the most famous party of actors in Peking is giving performances. Among the party is Mei Nan-fong who visited Japan last year.

Liang Shi-yi, an able financier in China and one of the promoters of the Anfu Club, left for Peking on Wednesday with many high officials and friends to see him off at the station. While visiting here Mr. Liang spent some of his time in visiting the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works and the Government Arsenal at Hanyang.

The total amount of iron and mild steel bars imported into Hankow during last year was 31,272 piculs, which shows a decrease of 2,579 piculs compared with the total amount imported during 1917. Iron and mild steel sheets and plates imported in 1918 totalled 5,539 piculs, showing an increase of 240 piculs.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Kiukiang on December 20 in the Chinese city near the concession. It is estimated that over a hundred shops were destroyed, causing a damage to the amount of over one million dollars. The Electric Light Company alone lost $2,000, but the lights in Kiukiang are all right now.

The construction of a modern building in the Chinese city of Hankow for the General Chamber of Commerce has commenced and the architects are Messrs. Hemming & Berkeley. Another modern office building proposed in Hankow is that of the China's Merchants Steam Navigation Company who are now inviting tenders in Shanghai.

G. B. George, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Hankow branch of the China and Japan War Savings Association, is in receipt of a present in form of a plate service. The plate is from England and subscribed for by contributors to the Hankow Branch of the Association as a presentation to Mr. George in recognition of his valuable service.

Two river steamers of 2,400 deadweight tons for the Hankow Shanghai service and two for Hankow-Ichang run are being constructed by the China's Merchants Steam NavigationCo., to replace the steamers they have lost. The steamers for Hankow-Ichang service will be specially constructed to suit the shallow and rapid gorges in the upper Yangtze River.

Another vernacular daily in Hankow of good standing has decided to refuse all advertisements directly or indirectly from the Japanese companies. No advertisements except those contracted for previously will appear in this newspaper from now on, and those they are forced to publish by contract will be withdrawn upon expiration of the term.

The Hunan Provincial Educational Association of Changsha has recently sent a telegram to Peking complaining against General Chang Ching-yao for his conduct in dissolving the election committee of that organ and replacing the same with his own men. That institution has been in existence for more than ten years and is now in the hands of the officials.

Seven thousand students of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang have sent a telegram to Peking demanding that the government should send a special delegate to Anhwei province to enquire into the outrage by the military there upon a Chinese girls school, and that the military governor of Hunan should be removed from his office for his treatment of the students at Changsha.

There was little business in the export market in Hankow in the week past. Small quantities of wood oil, goatskins, crude antimony, hen yolk and albumen, cowhides and gall nuts were shipped to the United States. In general there is a lack of business all round on account of the ruling high exchange. The imported cotton yarns are declining with rapid falling off in price.

The eleventh case of suicide of countrymen along the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway occurred last week when the afternoon train halted to let passengers inspect the remains of a country fellow "who wanted to die." The man, who committed suicide placed his neck upon the rail when the train approached near him, and had his body and head cut asunder by the whirling wheels of the moving train.

The Superintendent of Police of Hankow has drawn up a set of regulations to license the Chinese press and publishing houses with a view to bringing press censorship rules into action. This has been forwarded to the governors for approval. Under the license regulations, all legitimate publishing houses will be required to apply for a license in order to carry on the business.

Two Chinese students in Kiukiang were arrested by the Japanese Consulate General on December 15 for their restless prosecution of the Japanese boycott. The arrested are in custody and feeling is high, according to a report in the Chinese press. At an emergency meeting the students sent telegrams to Peking, Canton and students organs in the country protesting the action of this foreign consul.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Changsha and its adjacent cities since week before last by the military authorities in Hunan. Through Major-General Chang Ching-tang, brother of General Chang Chin-yao, the Hunan Students Union has been forcibly dissolved, and schools are all closed. At present no one can predict when the schools in Hunan will be running again. All propaganda activities of the students are being strictly prohibited by the governors.

The government censors are now kept busy in sorting out printed matter classed as Bolshevik literature in the post offices, and the *Boone Student's Weekly* is one of their objects. Besides other measures for suppressing the boycott, the governors have ordered the Patriotic Garden where the last meeting was held closed by its owner. Eight students were sent out by their union as representatives to Peking, Shanghai and other places where they are to discuss new methods for carrying on the boycott.

The scheme proposed by the military governor of Hupeh to establish a military school to be attached to the Government Hanyang Arsenal has been sanctioned by the Peking government. According to the plans made, Japanese instructors will be employed in the teaching staff of this school in accordance with a Sino-Japanese agreement concluded between the Chinese government and General Tanaka of Japan which provides that there would be only Japanese interests in the Hanyang Arsenal.

It is reported that the Ministry of Communications at Peking is attempting the amalgamation of the Peking-Hankow Railway, the road through the heart of China, and the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, the road to the Great Wall, into one line terminating at Hankow and Suiyuan. The report also has it that General W. S. Y. Tinge, now Director-General of these two lines, will be appointed the Director-General of the line after amalgamation to be called the Han-Sui or Hankow-Suiyuan Railway.

About 4,920 students gathered before the Governor's yamen at Wuchang on December 13 late in the night to ask permission to prosecute their anti-Japanese propaganda as a protest against the Foochow affair. Despite the opposition of the authorities a great mass meeting was held in Hankow on Wednesday, December 17, when about 20,000 people attended. Handbills dealing with the Foochow affair and the Japanese atrocities in Korea were distributed to almost every home in the Chinese city of Hankow.

Thirty two representatives from the schools in Hunan passed the port this week on their way to Peking where they are to bare the educational conditions in the province of Hunan and demand for remedy. According to their statements, the whole educational plant of that province has stopped functioning and the troops of General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, now occupy most of the school buildings. In all such cases, the soldiers destroy the wooden parts of the buildings and make fuel of them.

In a telegram to the Peking government, the military governor at Changsha, who is responsible for the dissolution of all the government schools, stated that the students movement in Changsha was under Bolshevik machination and that drastic measures should be taken in dealing with the students to prevent the Bolshevik propaganda. General Chang also suggested that the schools dissolved would be started again by enrolling new students who should be taught the old principles of loyalty and filial duties and given a classical culture.

The Chinese authorities here have issued an official notice instructing the police commissioners to enforce a strict restriction with regard to the dress of Chinese women. Prostitutes and women of questionable character "clad in extraordinary clothes and trousers which are neither foreign nor Chinese" are not to be permitted to talk or walk hand in hand with their aquaintances in the streets or public houses, and women of good families are not permitted to wear extraordinary clothes. This, they say, is intended for uplifting the morals of the sex of the Chinese rising generation.

At a recent meeting in the Ichang Chinese Chamber of Commerce, merchants of Ichang decided to prosecute the anti-Japanese boycott as a protest against the Japanese outrage at Foochow. Among the measures adopted were (1) that all orders of Japanese goods made by Ichang in Shanghai and Hankow shall be cancelled and persons found making further orders shall be punished by the Chamber, and (2) all Japanese goods in stock at Ichang shall be sold at a general auction within one hundred days. The students there are active in conducting anti-Japan propaganda work.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian military leader, of Changteh, Hunan, and his aids were seriously wounded during an attempted mutiny by the soldiers. While in hospital with Dr. O. T. Logan of the Presbyterian Mission Hospital at Changteh, General Feng was attacked by a demented soldier, but the shot passed the General's shoulder and was miscarried into Dr. Logan's neck where the severance of arteries led to death from hemorrhage. Dr. Logan had served in the Presbyterian Mission for 21 years and also in Red Cross work in Siberia.

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Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul General at Hankow, in a letter to the governors of Hupeh, stated that the students' propaganda for strengthening the boycott against Japanese goods should be speedily suppressed, adding that lack of such action on part of the officials is surely not in harmony with the policy of friendship now existing between the two countries. Accordingly the governors have issued orders prohibiting students to hold meetings and make speeches in the streets, and in short to abandon the boycott movement. Plans are also perfected to dismiss all schools under government control for winter vacation earlier than the date given in the school calendar.

The *Boone Students' Weekly*, published by the students of Boone University, Wuchang, has been classed under the category of Bolshevik literature of great influence in Central China by the governors of Hupeh, on the ground that this paper once translated and published an article by Mr. Hollington K. Tong entitled "Is China Drifting Toward Bolshevism?" which appeared in the October 25, issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW. Another fact which causes the opposition of the authorities is that the said weekly advocates the policy that the Chinese Republic is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. General Wang Chan-yuan, Millitary Governor of Hupeh, is much embarrassed by this question, and once told the officials that he would try to stop it and use force if necessary.

The *Hukwang Hsin Pao*, (Hankow), an influential Japanese daily in Chinese, published an editorial with regard to America's dealings with Mexico, and had to say the following: "The present internal discord in Mexico is far more serious than that in China; and whenever there has been trouble in Mexico it has been in connection with the United States. Hence what a tremendous difference there is between the activities of America in Mexico and Japan's friendly policy in China? Had the United States given up all her wild ambitions in the Far East, had she not attempted various means of fooling the young Chinese and of stirring up ill-feeling between China and Japan, conditions in the Far East would be much better than they are now and China would be paradise compared with Mexico. America has been dealing with Mexico with a firm hand, while in China she has adopted the stealthy movements of the "leopard or the wolf," although possessing a devil heart at bottom. How, then, is there righteousness or justice in her policy toward Mexico and China."

If the *Asahi* (Japan) is to be credited, says the *Japan Chronicle*, both British and American capitalists are now directing their earnest attention to the matter of investments in the Chinese mining industry. British eyes are said to be specially fixed upon coal mines. According to the *Asahi's* calculation, the coal output in Britain for this year is expected to witness a falling off of about 10,000,000 tons, with deterioration in quality into the bargain. These considerations have caused British capitalists to consider the exploitation of coal mines in Hupeh and Shantung provinces. Inasmuch however, as means of transportation in China are defective, a quick launching of their schemes in real earnest is considered out of the question. In the meanwhile, they are said to be making efforts to gain mining concessions in those territories. As for Amer-

"If a mechanic wishes to produce excellent work, he must first of all sharpen his tools."

—*The Discourses of Confucius, Book VIII, Wei Ling Kung Chapter 15, Verse 9.*

工欲善其事
必先利其器

論語第八卷
衛靈公章第
十五第九節

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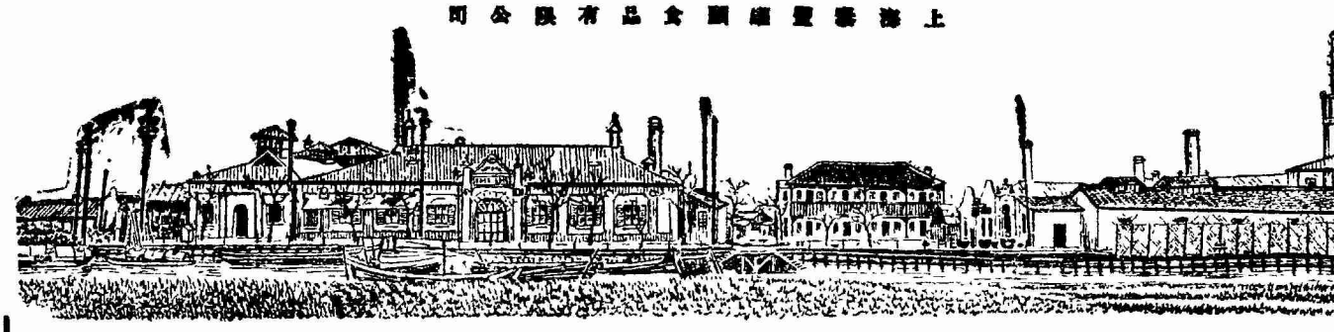

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SHANGHAI, CHINA

rica, as a result of personal observations by Mr. Samuel Hill, a Director of the American Great Northern Railway Company, in China in November last, some plan has been formed, and this gentleman, in consultation with Charles Schwab, has recently approached some influential Chinese and arranged for the acquisition of mining rights in Hupeh province. The Americans concerned in this scheme are reported to have some other projects of a similar nature in view for other districts.

Hankow, December 20, 1919.

News From Honan

A lecture hall has been established by the piece goods merchants in Kaifeng.

Four high primary schools have been established in the district of Fukow.

Chang Chao and some of his friends have contributed $600 for making 400 suits of cotton clothes for the poor.

Military Governor Chao T'i has contributed $600 to the Honan Branch of the International Anti-opium Asssociation.

The C. C. Mission in Shangchin (Kweitefu) has raised a sum of money for distributing bread among the poor.

Industrial investigator Lung Hwei-ching of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has arrived at Kaifeng to investigate factories in this place.

Anhwei residents in Kaifeng decided to hold a meeting at their Guild on December 21, to discuss the misconducts of General Ni's army in their province.

Kwan Ch'ao Yen of the Normal School was elected by the Students' Union to be president of lectures' groups and Cheng Shih Hsia as vice-president.

A Shantung-Honan Industrial Company, with a capital of $500,000, was organized for investing agricultural and industrial enterprises in these two provinces.

It was suggested by Bishop W. C. White of the Canadian Church Mission to adopt the savings system in this mission. Ministers, teachers and other workers, who received a monthly salary of $20 or $10, must save $2 and $1 respectively every month.

An order was issued by the Civil Governor urging the people of the whole province to cut off their cues and release their bound feet. This order was printed in a very simple form of the spoken language and many pieces of it were circulated to all the districts.

The Ch'i Shui, or tax of agreements and contracts for lending or selling of houses and land, has collected 20 per cent more than its original rate. This additional tax was decided to be used for the following purposes: (1) 3/10 of it for primary education; (2) 3/10 of it for works of conservancy; and (3) 4/10 of it for self-administration.

Tu Hsiu-sheng, Vice-chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, and Li Tsing-ch'en, Chief of the Commercial Court of Justice, called directors of various commercial guilds for a meeting and asked them to organize a Merchants' Self Control Association for the purpose of enforcing the anti-Japanese boycott. The Vice-chairman asked the merchants to sign a guarantee for not transporting Japanese goods. Mr.

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WITH the resolution to buy only the best for your home and for your personal needs at the greatest saving to yourself—by letting WING ON'S satisfy your every need. No more reasonable or beneficial resolution can be made.

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In our Provisions Department will be found a choice collection of the food products of all nations—a variety such as no equal in the city of Shanghai. No matter what your desires in this line may be, they will be found at WING ON'S.

CLOTHING

Clothing and furnishings both for men and women have been brought to Shanghai from America and Europe by the WING ON COMPANY. The season's latest may be obtained at prices that are reasonable. None but the best have a place in the stock.

ART GOODS

Western and Oriental art have been combined in the Art Goods Department of WING ON'S. Jewelry, paintings, carvings, silver and gold products, vases, china—all of the highest quality and artistic perfection—are gathered together from the art centers of the world.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

During the coming year the matter of selection of house furnishings will be inevitable. When this arises think at once of WING ON'S where everything needed will be at your disposal from draperies to kitchen utensils.

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The present chilly winds and lowered temperatures bring to mind cold weather goods such as blankets, furs, and other necessities. Your purchases should be made now while the large stock of the WING ON COMPANY is complete.

SUNDRIES

WING ON'S is a department store operated on the combined plans of the best institutions of a similar kind in Europe and the United States. Its stock is most complete and no want can go unfilled if it is made known at the WING ON store.

WHEN WE SAY WING ON'S "UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS" WE SAY IT ADVISEDLY SINCE FROM EVERY COUNTRY OF THE GLOBE HAS BEEN BROUGHT ITS CHOICEST OFFERINGS TO BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL UNDER ONE ROOF

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CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

11-241

Tu was therefore known as An Ti-sheng the Second in Honan Province. Mr. An is the chairman of the Peking Chamber of Commerce. He has done the same which was done by Mr. Tu of the Honan Chamber.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Tseng Yu-tsun the New Minister of Communications
(曾毓雋君)

The Chinese government has made a wise decision in giving the important portfolio of Communications to Mr. Tseng Yu-tsun who has the ability of a statesman. Possessing the necessary knowledge, experience and capacities for solving important problems connected with the Chinese railway administration, he is a man of foresight and action.

Mr. Tseng was born in Min Hou Hsien, Fukien Province and is now forty years of age. He studied Chinese in the old classical school, and at the age of twenty received his Chu Jen (M. A.) degree. After having obtained this degree, he held a series of official posts in different districts and prefects of Chihli Province such as Magistrate, Prefect and Expectant Taotai. Afterwards he was transferred to Peking and worked in the Ministry of Post and Communications in various capacities. One time he was Assistant Secretary of that Ministry.

Immediately after the fall of the Manchu dynasty, the present Minister of Communications served as Director of Military Supplies and Chief of the Salt Revenue Bureau in Kalgan. Later he was appointed Secretary to the Cabinet. In 1916 he became Managing Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. A year later he resigned from the post of Managing Director on account of ill health.

In 1918 he was elected a member of the Senate of the present Parliament. In the same year he was appointed by a Presidential Mandate to be Vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently to be Director-general of the Chinese government Railways. In May of 1919 he was appointed by another Mandate to be Director-general of the Hankow-Canton-Szechwan Railways, which office is also a concurrent one.

A month after the resignation of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin from the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Tseng was appointed Acting Minister of Communications. In recognition of his various services, the government has conferred upon him many decorations including the Second Class Ta Shou Pao Kwang Chia Ho and the Second Class Wen Hu. Mr. Tseng has also received decorations from foreign governments. From the Japanese government he received the Second Class of the Order of the Rising Sun.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 25. Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, awarded order of Wen-hu, first class, by Chinese government.

December 27. General Gaida, former Czech commander in Siberia, leaves Shanghai with staff for Marseilles.

December 28. Work begins in Shanghai of selecting landing field for Chinese government's aerial mail route to be established with new Handley-Page machines.

December 27. General Feng Kuo-chang, former president of China, died at Tientsin.

SIBERIA

December 27. Dispatch tells of revolt of Kolchak troops near Irkutsk and of the occupation of the Yurga station by Reds.

JAPAN

December 28. Hundreds of Koreans being arrested and thrown into prison and great excitement is prevailing in country because of new Japanese movement, according recent dispatch.——Japanese Diet informed of illness of Emperor.

December 30. Japanese object to British mandate of Pacific Islands at Paris conference stating that immigration would be barred by Australian regulations. ——Japanese Ambassador makes representation to U. S. State Department of need of more Japanese troops in Siberia.

GENERAL

December 27. Great Britain will not wait for U. S. to sign treaty of peace.——French National Credit Loan goes over.——German delegates reconsider and remain in Paris.

December 28. Italian government denies that understanding has been reached with D'Annuzio regarding Fiume.——Attempt made to assassinate Field Marshal Lord French in Dublin.——A redraft of the resolution under which the United States went to war with Germany is presented to Senate by Foreign Relations Committee which if adopted will automatically bring peace between America and Germany.

December 30. American fur buyers ask protection of State Department in Russia to prevent Russians and

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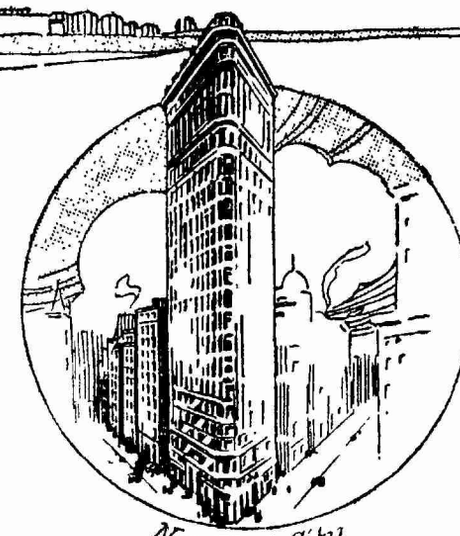
Shanghai



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MILLARD'S REVIEW, Shanghai.

Japanese seizing American owned skins and reselling them to Japanese.——American State Department continues to deport radicals.

December 30. Allies to open conference soon in Paris with German delegates to decide how treaty will be enforced.——Chinese burn Japanese goods in California in sympathy with boycott.——Seven women designated in England to act as magistrates. ——Higher pay asked for U. S. Navy men.—— Floods in Alsace growing serious.

Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Nichols who have been in Tientsin and North China for the past three weeks returned to Shanghai last week.

Dr. Albert S. Tenny, is spending the holidays in Peking visiting his friends and parents at the American legation. He is accompanied by his son.

Joseph P. Casey, recently arrived in Shanghai and will be a member of the firm of Stevenson & Carson, public accountants, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Captain Robert Dollar, Mrs. Dollar, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, departed for Hongkong on Tuesday, December 30, on the *s. s. Grace Dollar*.

News was received in Shanghai this week of the death of Feng Kuo-chang, former President of China, at Tientsin on December 27. His death was caused by pneumonia.

Ray C. Mackay, formei American Consul at Hankow, arrived in Shanghai this week and will be attached to the United States Consulate at Shanghai, filling the place of W. R. Dorsey, who recently departed for Florence, Italy.

Garner Curran, Y. M. C. A., secretary with the American Expeditionary forces in Siberia has arrived in Shanghai where he will be the representative of the *Japan Advertiser* and the *Trans-Pacific Magazine*. Mr. Curran is a former secretary of the Advertising Club of Los Angeles, Cal., and was also connected with the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco.

J. Edmund Good, managing director, Far Eastern Division of the American Steel Export Company, Woolworth Building, New York, who has been in China for several months making an investigation for his company, departed last week for New York. The American Steel Export Company will be represented in China in the future by O. Thoresen and Company, a Danish firm with offices in Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin.

A. J. Carson, of the firm of Stevenson and Carson, chartered accountants, returned to Shanghai this week after a six month's trip in the United States. He is accompanied by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Carson of San Francisco, who will make their home with him at No. 19 Avenue Road. While in New York Mr. Carson was married to Miss Florence Grendon on October 25. Mrs. Carson will join him here in the spring.

In order that the subject of Christian Science may be correctly presented to the public, and that any misconceptions may be corrected, the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., sends out lecturers who are authorized to speak on this subject. One of these lecturers, Dr. Walton Hubbard, C.B.S., who was formerly a practising physician, delivered a lecture on Christian Science at the Masonic Hall, Monday evening, December 29, at 6 o'clock.

David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Central Committee, Chinese Y.M.C.A., entertained at tea and dinner on Friday, December 26, at the Yip Ping Shang Hotel, in honor of Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco, W. F. Carey, of the Siems, Carey Railroad and Construction Company, and other guests. The functions were attended by more than 100 prominent American and Chinese guests. Addresses were delieved by Captain Dollar, Mr. Carey and Mr. Yui.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Smallwood, who is directing the establishment of an aerial mail service in China, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, December 27. He is delivering the six Handley Page machines recently purchased by the government, and will undertake details in connection with the organization of mail services between Shanghai and Peking and Hongkong if the government decides to proceed immediately with the schemes outlined some months ago. The first service to be established will be that between Peking and Shanghai.

The death occurred recently at Berkeley, California, of Captain Arthur E. Knights, a veteran master mariner, who formerly resided in Hankow, China, and at present is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Von Hahn who is a resident of Hankow. Captain Knights was 88 years old and was born in England. He was well known at all ports in the Far East and along the Pacific Coast and was master of English ships becoming an American citizen when he went to Berkley to make his home. It is reported that during his seafaring days in the Orient Captain Knights amassed a comfortable fortune.

Y. Tsenshan Wang, secretary to Hon. Chu Yin-kwang, civil-governor of Shantung Province who has been in Shanghai for several days departed this week for Tsinanfu. Mr. Wang is an American returned student and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and formerly a member of the United States Geological Survey. In addition to his secretarial work for Governor of Shantung Province he is a mining geologist for the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and has charge of public works and industries of Shantung Province.

The World's Chinese Students' Federation will hold its New Year dinner on January 1, at 7 p. m.,

at the former German Club on the Bund. The program will include vocal solos by Miss Grace Yang, Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. National Committee, Miss Eling Tong, Secretary of the Shanghai Y. W. C. A. and Dr. Samuel E. Chiu. Moving pictures and an interesting lecture will be given illustrated with lantern slides on the famous work of Dante by Mr. Volpicelli, Consul General for Italy for over 20 years in Southern China. Tickets can be obtained at the Federation's Headquarters, 51 Building Well Road. All members of the Federation are requested to attend.

Dawson Elected Officer of Guaranty Trust Co.

Ralph Dawson, former manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, whose head offices are in Shanghai, has been elected a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, according to a cable received in this city Tuesday of this week. Mr. Dawson directed the establishment of the Asia Banking Corporation in the Far East and is, in addition to his office with the Guaranty Trust Company vice-president of the Asia Bank.

Speaking recently in New York, Mr. Dawson declared that in order to obtain and maintain degree of permanent success in trading with China, American business interests must answer "yes" to the following questions: Are we willing to go into China to stay—to live with the Chinese, to adapt ourselves to their customs, their language, their trade requirement their viewpoint?; Do we possess or are we able to command financial resources that will enable us to meet the credit needs of our Chinese customers?; Are we prepared to build up our own organization-slowly, but surely, with the right kind of American timber?

American Association Had Active Year

More than fifty members of the American community of Shanghai attended the annual meeting of the American Association of China at the U. S. Court for China on Monday, December 29. The annual report which was presented by the retiring president, W. S. Fleming, showed that twenty regular and special meetings of the Committee had been held during the year. The membership of the organization is now 229 resident and 47 non-resident. Early in the year the Association decided to discontinue its subscriptions for the magazine *Asia*, owing to the fact that the annual dues of the members was not sufficient to cover the cost. The agency for the magazine is now with a local book firm. Another fact of importance covered in the report was the establishment of a branch of the organization at Foochow, China. Resolutions were adopted during the year in honor of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Major Willard Strait, deceased. Among the other activitives of the Association were a number of luncheons and dances, one of especial importance being a welcome to Hon. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General and Hon. Thomas Sammons who departed for a new post in Australia. A silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Sammons by the Association in cooperation with other organizations. The Association has also assisted in the campaign for a new American School in Shanghai. The financial report showed a balance on hand in Shanghai $1,382.15 and a fixed deposit with the International Banking Corporation in New York of G. $1,540.72. The new officers and committee elected for the year of 1920 are as follows: President, Dr. S. A. Ransom; vice-president, E. C. Stocker; secretary, A. S. Goldsmith, treasurer, W. L. Johnstone, C. L. Seitz, A. S. Goldsmith, E. C. Stocker, H. O. Hashagen, W. L. Johnstone, William Morris, H. B. Lane, R. H. Parker, Dr. S. A. Ransom, H. E. Morton and Dr. W. R. Smith.

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50 Chinese Ft. long, 2 Chinese Ft. wide. $24.75 per roll.
50 Chinese Ft. long, 1 ft. 4 in. Chinese, wide, $16.00 per roll.

Crepe scarfs, drawn work ends, $3.50 each or $38.50 per dozen.
Crepe scarfs, fringed ends, $3.25 each or $33.00 per dozen.

Postage, Export duty extra.

American Chinese Drug Co.

CHUNGKING, CHINA

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Tang Shao-yi Heads American University Club.

Tang Shao-yi, chief of the Southern Peace Delegation, was elected president of the American University Club of China for 1920 at the annual dinner and election of officers held Tuesday night, December 30, at the Union Club, Shanghai. Dr. Charles D. Tenny, American Charge d'Affaires at Peking, Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul General of Shanghai, and Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, were elected to honorary membership in the club.

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The Leading Silk Emporium in The Far East

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Only best quality goods offered and they can be obtained cheaper here than at any place. Visit our store and see the latest patterns and best materials procurable.

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Founded in 1857

The establishment of an open forum for the purpose of hearing lectures on commercial, industrial educational, social and religious topics was suggested to the club by Prof. Y. Y. Tsu of St. John's University in the first talk of the evening as a means of bringing about a better understanding between the Chinese and American members and the community of Shanghai. He emphasized the lack of knowledge of the West by the Chinese and the same lack of information regarding China by Westerners. Judge Charles Sumner Lobinger also spoke—his speech being published in full elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW.

Resolutions were adopted providing for an assistant secretary of the club and admitting army and naval officers to visiting membership in the club while in Shanghai.

George Fitch, retiring president of the club, announced that funds are being raised in the United States for the construction of a permanent University Club home in Shanghai and that plans had been drawn for the building by Murphy and Dana. He stated the club now has a membership of 311. R. P. Tenney, retiring treasurer, reported a balance of $300 on hand.

Officers elected for 1920 were: Tang Shao-yi, president; J. B Powell, vice-president; Don D. Patterson, secretary; Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, assistant secretary; T. C. Britton, treasurer.

The Household Gods

BY MISS YEN WEI TSING

Different religious influences have been spreading among the Chinese, but the one which wins the hearts of most people is Buddhism—the belief in many gods. Each god has a kingdom and a function of its own. Presiding over the household life, are the Goddess of Mercy, Gods of Wealth, Kitchen God, "Dee Zong Boo Lah," and "Kar Dong Boo Lah." Many stories have been handed down regarding the heroic adventures, and the intolerable sufferings which they had done and undergone, when they were on earth.

GODDESS OF MERCY

There is an interesting story relating to the "Goddess of Mercy." She was the third daughter of the King, Mias Tsong. According to old custom, her two elder sisters were all married early. Then it was the turn for the third daughter to get married. As she had already given up the temporal pleasures and devoted her entire attention to preparation for the next life, she refused to marry. The King, however, thought of many plans to bend his daughter's determination, first by persuasion, then by oppression, but his plans had no effect on his daughter. He thought that his oppression might be too slight for her, so he sent the Princess away to a temple.

GODS OF WEALTH

Gods of Wealth are five in number. Their difference is in the color of their faces. They are supposed to keep the family rich as their names show. The welcome of these Gods takes place once a year. This occurs on the 4th day of the 1st moon, so that the shops, opened on the 5th day, will be prosperous. They welcome them as guests by preparing a great dinner and by firing fire-crackers. On the 1st and the 15th of the month, they burn incense to them.

CULINARY GODS

The Kitchen God is made of paper and he is placed on the shelf of the oven. The story tells that he had been ill-treated by his brother and sister-in-law. As they were very rich, they had many servants but their brother was allowed to have dinner with the servants, and to work with the servants. Their cruelty developed day after day, and at last they treated him heavenly by seating him in a sedan-chair (made of paper).

A TROUSERLESS GOD

"Dee Zong Boo Lah" is regarded as a household god in some places. He is believed to have done many kind deeds, when he was on earth. Many poor asked

him for alms and he never rejected those who asked. Finally, everything which he had, was given away, but still people came to him for help. His kindness made him give away his last possession which was his trousers. Under such conditions, he could no longer appear among the public, so he concealed himself under the ground.

KAR DONG BOO LAH

"'Kar Dong Boo Lah," looks after the welfare of the family. He is kept in a small temple suspended at the corner of the parlor. He, like the rest of the gods, is worshipped twice a month.

Women and Events

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wooten of Shanghai on December 28.

A subscription concert was given at the French Municipal Hall on Monday evening, December 29, at 9 p. m.

For the first time the Kiangsu Educational Association, West Gate, Shanghai, entertained for ladies on New Year's day. A program of speeches, music and sleight-of-hand was given. The program was followed by a banquet at noon.

The wedding took place on Boxing Day, of John Flynn of Baltimore, Maryland, and a member of the staff of Arnhold Bros., Shanghai, and Miss Marguerite Coyle of Hongkong at St. Joseph Church, Shanghai. A reception was held later at the home of Mrs. J. G. Shirdan, 31 Carter Road.

An entertainment has been planned to be given on New Year's night January 1, at 8 o'clock, at the Navy Y. M. C. A. for the men from the various warships in harbor. The committee in charge consists of Mr. Durbin, Mrs. R. A. Parker and Mrs. J. B. Powell. Following the program refreshments will be served.

The American College Club will be hosts at a Chinese tiffin and entertainment for the commission of thirteen women from the United States headed by Miss Pendleton, president of Wellsley College, at the Yip Ping Shang Hotel, at No. 3 Thibet Road, Shanghai on Saturday, January 3, at 12 : 30 p. m. Miss Pendleton has come to the Orient to meet the women educators of China and Japan.

A large attendance was present at the dance given in honor of the French, American and British sailors in port on Saturday evening, December 27, at the Town Hall, Shanghai. The dance was given under the auspices of the American Woman's Club and the Navy Y. M. C. A. It was especially for the men who were unable to attend the previous dance. Refreshments were served consisting of cakes, doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee. The orchestra from the *s. s. Dakota* furnished the music.

Miss Elen F. Pendelton, president of Wellsley College, accompanied by Miss Charlotte Conant, principal of Walnut Hill School of Natick, Mass., arrived in Shanghai on Monday evening, December 29 from Nanking. They have come to Shanghai to attend the conference for women's work to be held from January 2 to 8 in the Union Church. Miss Pendelton, Miss Conant, and about thirteen other women were sent out by the Women's Federated Boards of Foreign Missions to China and Japan to study and report upon women's work. Fifty women from all parts of China are expected to attend the conference.

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One of the happy events of Christmas Day was the entertainment of the waifs of the Home for Stray Children by the students of the Y. W. C. A. Normal School of Physical Education in the grounds belonging to their new buildings on Tongshan Road. An evergreen on the lawn served as a Christmas tree; and not only was that decorated, but half a dozen other little trees near it were hung with small gifts which the students provided. One part of the work in the School of Physical Education is to organize groups of children, and teach them to play games; and the girls quickly divided the tots into groups according to ages and began to play. At the end of an hour each group had been taught a game or two and had learned a Christmas story. Then came nuts and candy and afterwards all the older children sang together.

More than 400 invitations will be issued for a dance to be given by the men of the U. S. warships in port on Monday evening, January 5, at the Town Hall at 8 o'clock. The hall will be decorated and refreshments served the guests. The following ladies will act as patronesses: British.—— Mrs. H. H. Fox, Mrs. H. Phillips, Mrs. E. C. Pearce, Mrs. Harry Morriss, Mrs. Hilton-Johnson. French.— Mme. D. de la Prade, Mme. L. Lion and Mme. Ch. Schmidt. American.—Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mrs. R. J. Clarke, Mrs. James Macbeth, Mrs. N. E. Lurton, Mrs. T. N. Alexander, Mrs. W. L. Merriman, Mrs. James MacDonnell, Mrs. R. W. Squires, Mrs. J. T. Hammond, Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. J. D. Sullivan, Mrs. C. E. Crane, Mrs. G. M. Jackson, and Mrs. J. B. Sawyer.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

American Reservations to the Peace Treaty

From the "Chicago Tribune"

Reports from London say that the British will accept the American reservations to the treaty. They confirm the American opinion that Europe wants the cooperation of the United States and will take it upon the conditions which are necessary for the equitable and fundamental interests of this nation. All the United States asks are safeguards. The British have retained safeguards. The principal one is control of the sea. No Englishman would surrender that as a sacrifice to the altruism of the League of Nations. France has retained safeguards. The proposed Anglo-French-American alliance is intended as a protection of France, an inner alliance in the council of the league. Candidly these nations cannot protest that the United States is unfair to the principles of the league if it preserves some of its essential rights as a nation and makes its adherence to the new idea of internationalism conform to its own form of government. Our danger has been that we would close our eyes to realities. There was no such danger in Europe. If Great Britain had been caught in the wave of emotionalism which threatened to run all over this country the British would have said that the existence of a state policy of having the supreme fleet was inconsistent with the essential principle of the league. Englishmen then would have said that their guaranty of good faith was

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the surrender of their naval predominance. That was a folly which no Englishman would admit into his thoughts. It might have been consistent with the purposes of league which is to prevent war not only by removing provocations and providing methods of settling controversies, but by disarmament. It might have been consistent with the highest league ideas, but it would have been inconsistent with the real needs of the British Empire. No realist ever dreamed that Great Britain would submit this question to an international decision. Great Britain will enter the league with her naval policy untouched. France asks for guaranties of her security. That is the object of the proposed Anglo-French-American alliance. Nations which have required special assurances and which have already written their own reservations must accept the reservations of the United States. We shall merely be applying to our needs the principles they applied to their needs.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

Of late, Japan has been working hard to effectuate the continuation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. A careful observer can readily see that Great Britain is not keen on its renewal. It has been an open secret that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has benefited Japan far more than Great Britain. The sole purpose of Great Britain in making such an alliance was to keep a third party from invading the British sphere of influence in the Orient, or still plainer, Germany. On the other hand, with the backing of such an alliance, Japan has increased her sphere of influence to a far greater and extensive area than before. In other words, Japan has been using the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a weapon for national expansion. Now the situation is entirely changed. Germany is gone, at least for the time being. The only possible third party that Great Britain has to consider is the United States, which has an enormous interest in the Far East and which is Great Britain's close friend. If the United States is really the third party, she would surely not impair Great Britain's interests in Asia. Therefore there will be no occasion for Great Britain to be allied with Japan any longer. The continuation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would not only do no good to Great Britain, but also would hurt the feelings of the United States, and would hinder Britain's freedom of action in the Orient. Japan's position is just the reverse, however. Japan needs this Alliance all the more, because she still has a military and imperialistic government. Great Britain has long been famous in the field of diplomacy. She has many veteran and far-sighted diplomatic servants. She surely would not consider for a minute negotiations for the continuation of an ill-matched and one sided alliance with Japan.

Why China Needs the Cooperation of the West

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

It has been repeatedly emphasized by the public spokesmen of the West that Chinese should bear the responsibility of the future of the Far East. We, the people of China, also realized our responsibility long before the West called our attention thereto. But the question of the Far East does not concern China alone it also concerns the world. It is a world question as well as an Oriental question.

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The Far East is a part of the globe: thus China cannot be separated from the world. Although the Chinese are the ones who are mostly concerned with the future of the Orient, yet the Westerners cannot do justice to us, if they do not give us their sympathy and help. We want their sympathy, because we want to settle our home affairs first before we take up the responsibility of the whole of the Far East. We want their help, because the task will be too big for a people just awakened. It is indeed true that the future of the Far East all depends upon the present movements in China; every little movement in China determines the future fortune or misfortune of mankind, not only in the Orient but in the whole world. It is equally true that the Western nations should respect all these movements of reform and movements of regeneration, otherwise the prospects of the future of the Far East will turn from bad to worse. We will do the major part of the work; but the West should also cooperate, and cooperate whole-heartedly.

Chinese Merchants Must Wake Up

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

All petitions to the government and all protestations towards a certain unreasonable foreign outrage during the last few decades in China's history have been conducted by a few propagandists or a group of students. There has never been a time when the initiative came from business circles. Thus the Chamber of Commerce of Kiangsi Province should be congratulated to-day, because this group of merchants in Nanchang are the first to show interest in the national and diplomatic affairs, to voice their sentiments through a mass meeting, and to present a certain number of policies. The meeting hall was attended to the limit of its capacity and the discussions were carried through in orderly manner. The policies thus set forth are simple in nature and easy of attainment. All this was done through their own initiative, without any outside influence. It will be a real blessing to the nation if merchants of other cities, shamed by this example, are spurred to do the same patriotic service. There will be more hope for China then.

Japanese Money and Arms Can't Control the East

From the Min Kuo Jih Pao (Chinese)

Professor Inazo Nitobe of Kyoto University stated in London recently that Japan was "the steward on whom had devolved the gigantic task of lifting up the Far East." This typifies the wildness of Japanese dreams. Has Professor Nitobe learnt any lesson from current events? Capitalists try to control Labor. But in ninety-nine out of every hundred strikes, the capitalists lose. Germany intended to overrun Europe with militarism. Where is Germany now? Money has failed to control others, as in the case of strikes. Can Japan control the Far East with her financial resources if any? Armament has failed to control others, as in the case of Germany. Can Japan control the Far East with her army which is far inferior to the German army? If both money and arms fail, with what can Japan control the Far East? Professor Nitobe has been dreaming. He should wake up and study current history.

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Police Can't Interfere With Freedom of Thinking

From the "Shen Chow Jih Pao" (Chinese)

A plainer term for the ban on printed matter is ban on freedom of speech. The Police officials have first investigated the nature of different associations and societies and are now starting a campaign to ban printed matters. In other words, the Police wants to take off from the people the inalienable right of public gatherings and public utterance. However, no matter how severely the Police interferes with these gatherings and utterings, our freedom of thinking can in no way be interfered with. As long as we live, we must think; and as long as we have thoughts, we have the liberty to think whatever we want to. When everybody is full of new ideas and new thoughts, and when these new ideas and new thoughts are ripe for explosion, it will be a hard job for the Police to suppress them.

Correspondence

True Signs of Democracy as Seen in the Student "Strike."

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

This article is called forth by the discussion in the issue of December 20, under the heading "Democracy and Cohesion." That article struck such a harmonious cord in the reader that a response of approval can not be suppressed. As it was not the intention of the author of that article to definitely state his opinion of the student strike, though he leaves us with little doubt as to what his opinion is, so this article would not hope to settle such a weighty question. It would direct attention moreover to "some lessons from the student strike" in Nanchang, revealing true signs of Democracy on the part of the students in the institution where the writer is privileged to be serving.

Last spring when the student strike was in full force all over China and the schools were forced to postpone examinations and to abandon Commencements, the doubt of the democracy of the *strike* (not the movement), the absence of vision for "permanent betterment," so influenced "those engaged in the business of education" in the local institution, that the influence became a vital part of the instruction and the educative process, so much so that, for "The Preservation of appearances" by expressing the "Individuals social point of view" rather than a "Regard for society's point of view," these students did not strike, (stop classes), but in addition to all their classroom work, done in obedience to authority, they helped to carry their point of view by carrying out their reconstructive plans, most of which were initiated by themselves.

Let none say that at Nanchang last semester it was less difficult to resist the "current," or to disregard society's point of view, than at Shanghai or elsewhere in China. The city government students were busy night and day. Shanghai and Peking representatives were in the city. Representatives from a neighboring school where medical aid was necessary to quiet student emotions, were found sleeping in our dormitories. But the proper "Individuation" of the members of the class resulted in no strike.

This was all in connection with the strike last semester. The strike of a few weeks ago was no less beneficial, in its lessons of Democracy. The city Student Union having had their headquarters closed by the official, because they were on "strike," appealed to our boys, who had recently officially joined them in movement but not in strike, with the hope of disseminating their principles of true Democracy, for help and for a meeting place. The request was granted to a few of their representatives by the proper authorities, and a small and quiet meeting was held. When the officials heard of the meeting the following day, a proclamation was issued prohibiting further street lecturing, and an inquiry made as to why such meeting was held or permitted to be held in our school. When they were enlightened as to the true democratic principles which were guiding our leaders, they not only withdrew the proclamation, but sent us a letter of approval. In order to get back to work, the city students are appealing for help in order to do so with Preservation of appearances.

E. E. TERMAN.

Nanchang Academy. Nanchang, Dec. 23, 1919.

Importance of Agricultural Development in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

MR. Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who has just returned to Peking, after having traveled extensively in Europe and America, declared in an interview last week that China's salvation lay in the production of more and better agricultural products and the development of her unlimited natural and industrial resources in cooperation with foreigners for the good of mankind. He said that he had come to this conclusion after having studied conditions on two continents most carefully during the last few months and inquired into the needs of the world. European and American statesmen and leading merchants, with whom he conversed expressed the view that China must play a leading part in the reconstruction of Europe following the most destructive war by supplying to it the needed raw material and food products.

"China," said Mr. Yih, "is a country which has hitherto depended upon agriculture for her existence. Agriculture, in fact, is the base upon which Chinese life has been built through ages. It cannot and must not be discarded if China expects to be prosperous and strong anew. We must encourage the people to settle down on farms so that they will not move about and create discontent and trouble. The labor unrest in Europe and other continents is principally due to the increase of moving populations. There are too many big factories and not enough laborers and artisans to go round. The result is the demand by laborers for higher wages and shorter working hours. Strikes which follow the refusal of capitalists to comply with such demand are disastrous to common interests. It is necessary for China to prevent them beforehand. That is why I have been urging since my arrival in China that we must encourage farmers to produce more agricultural products which will in turn increase their prosperity and keep them on the land.

"The task of supplying a world which is in sore need of raw materials and farming products for reconstruction naturally falls upon China. China is a vast land. Manchuria alone is larger than the combined territories of France and Germany. There is still much fertile land uncultivated. If it is also used for cultivation, China alone can give what the world needs besides supplying her population with their daily necessaries. Reading over the list of articles exported to foreign countries in the Customs Report, I find that many of them, which the Chinese half a century ago would never have dreamed of sending abroad, are being shipped to other continents. Take the soya bean, eggs, peanuts and peanut oils for instance. Ten years ago the South Manchurian Railway prepared a report showing that the soya bean production in China was over 2,000,000 tons annually, but today three times the amount are being produced, and a large quanity of this is shipped to foreign countries. So is the peanut oil, the total export of which in 1918 was worth more than six million dollars.

"At the present time, a number of articles produced in China are not known to foreigners. China

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produces innumerable articles which may suit the exact requirement of the Western nations if the Chinese know what that requirement is. The products which Western countries cannot find sufficient laborers to raise should be raised in China if the climate and atmosphere are agreeable. Let us make the best use of the soil for the betterment of mankind. In other words we want to be useful to the world during its reconstruction period.

"By supplying the world with raw materials, we make it grateful to us. In return the rest of the world will render its service to China. It is within its power to "abolish the sphere" of influence in this part of the Continent, do away with extraterritoriality and other so-called rights once granted to foreign nations, which have since proved detrimental to the giver. It will do this undoubtedly if we take an interest in the welfare of the world by meeting its requirement. Out of this will gradually spring more friendly feelings between the Chinese and other people, and in consequence a closer bond will be born. It is a matter of take and give. We will have first to render service to the other continents before we can expect much from them. I have been advocating the development of Chinese agricultural products in order to supply them to the world as a means to win its favor.

"How we can do this is a question which should be studied without delay. In my opinion, it would be well advised, first of all, to invite foreign technical and agricultural experts to China to undertake an investigation of the agricultural condition together with the Chinese experts who are well acquainted with it. These Chinese and foreign experts should take an inventory of all the available products throughout the country and prepare a list which is made accessible to the general buying and selling public. Through this inventory and list, Chinese products which may not be known to foreigners will gradually be made known to them."

Mr. Yih, who is known to his friends as being keen and farsighted, was glad to learn from the writer that Sir Alexander Hosie, former British Commercial Attache in Peking, who is now in Peking, is writing an encyclopedia of Chinese products for the use of foreigners. In Sir Alexander's encyclopedia all the products will have individual descriptions which will enable foreign firms to order them from China without the least difficulty. Sir Alexander in this connection said that there are more than fifteen hundred kinds of medicine exported from China to foreign countries. All these together with the variety of fibers and other products will be analytically described in his book. The former Vice-Minister of Communications said this is the kind of work needed in China.

"Simultaniously with the compilation of all the available products in China and the devising of means to improve them in order to adapt themselves to foreign use," said Mr. Yih, "China will have to reform her finances. The first task is to make the people understand the function of paper money and to enable them to do many dollars' worth of business with one actual dollar. In China it often happens that a man has one dollar and usually does less than one dollars' worth of business. In foreign countries I observed during my recent trip that this was not the case. One dollar in Europe and America can be made to do thirty or even forty dollars worth of business. When the people understand the principle of credit and the secret of doing more business with less money, their nation is on the way to prosperity.

"Secondly, China will have to reform her civil laws so that they can really accord protection to the people. The latter must be assured of absolute safety when they are engaged in peaceful pursuit of their vocations and avocations. Thirdly there is a need to readjust the Customs tariff or to readjust it in such a way as to encourage the export of home products. Fourthly, the likin, which is a hindrance to the development of native industries, should at once be abolished. The total collection from that source at the present time is only $36,000,000. It would not be difficult to make this small amount up by other means which are less harmful to national interests. My opinion is that we should first abolish it and then devise means to meet the deficit.

"Fifthly, it is absolutely necessary to develop the ports and rivers and build more roads and railways. As long as the means of communications in China remains undeveloped, there is no hope for her commercial and industrial development. The waterways are just as important as railways in bringing products from the interior to the sea. Roads must be so built as to feed the railways. Naturally I read in the foreign press all the reports concerning the development of ports in China with great interest."

Mr. Yih is in favor of the development of China's natural and industrial resources in cooperation with foreigners. He said that it was wrong for Chinese officials half a century ago to resist foreign commerce. He advocated that we should rather invite them to trade with us. No nation, he said, could live unto itself. The period of isolation for China has long passed. Mr. Yih has urged his high official friends to consider the question of Chinese and foreign industrial cooperation. He said that foreigners have had much business experience or experience along industrial lines. It is better for the Chinese to learn that experience from them, instead of wasting a large amount of money in their attempt to acquire it themselves.

"It was only after many years," said Mr. Yih, "that the Chinese were able to operate cotton and spinning mills successfully. How dearly they paid for the lesson only those who are in contact with the industrial development of China know. By cooperating with foreigners, we can avoid the payment of this heavy tuition. My view therefore is that we should invest our capital together with foreign capital in industrial enterprises which are calculated to benefit China and her people.

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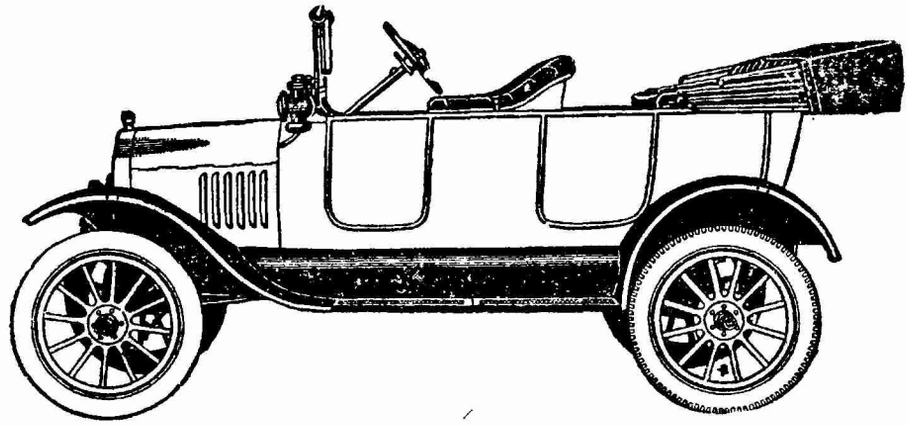

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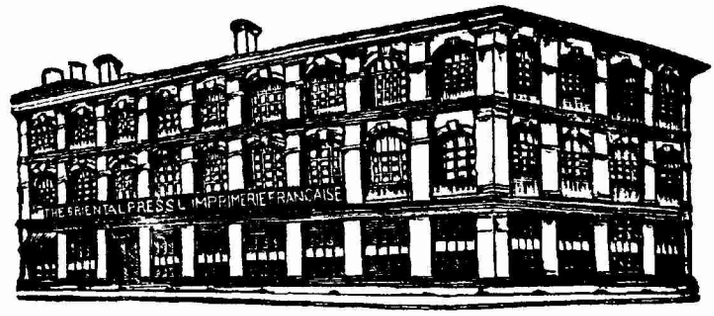

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The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

"We must help ourselves. We cannot perpetually live on loans. The money market all over the world is now very tight. Co-operation with foreigners to develop that which is neglected can save the situation. They would prefer to work together with the Chinese, as they can take advantage of their knowledge of the local conditions whereas the Chinese make use of their technical ability and administrative experience.

"What we need today is administrative men. Engineers can be engaged from abroad without much difficulty. Administrative men do not grow in a day. It takes a long time to train them up. As there is little time remaining for us to train young Chinese to be administrative men, the best alternative is to make use of foreign administrative men temporarily through cooperation with them."

Asked about the Chinese laborers in Europe, the former Vice-Minister of Communications said that altogether 150,000 laborers had been sent to France, namely, 100,000 being sent under British auspices and 50,000 under French auspices. He believed that some of these laborers might return to China penniless because they had squandered all their earnings in consequence of a poor paying system. For this class of people particularly, provisions should be made by the government upon their return otherwise they would constitute a disturbing element. They cannot return to the old days in the field and will drift to cities where they will not be satisfied with small wages. They will demand better things to eat and more comfortable quarters to live in.

Mr. Yih said that he learned from the foreign officers in charge of the laborer corps that the Chinese were experts in the operation of machinery, and that in the matter of hand work they were even better and far superior. It would, in the opinion of Mr. Yih, be a pity if they are allowed to lose all they learned in France upon their return to their home land. This is another problem, he said, which the government is now confronted with.

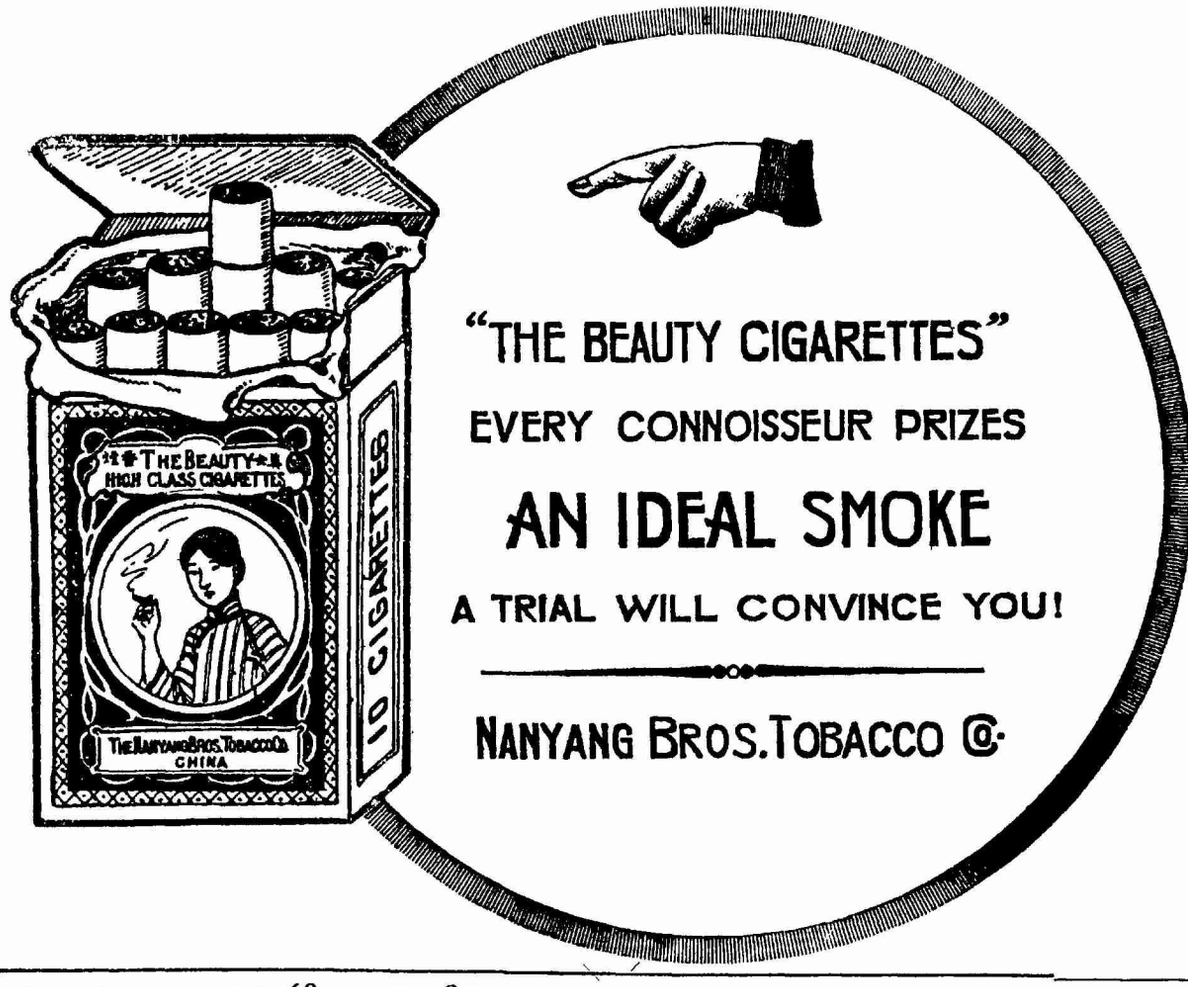
Peking, December 20, 1919.

China's Consumption of Condensed Milk

Condensed milk has come to be increasingly popular on the markets of China, both native and foreign. A lack of dairying facilities and of understanding of the sanitary conditions necessary to the operation of such have made condensed milk a most desireable article.

The importation of the product was a reflection of its popularity up to the year of 1915, when the demands of the war, the higher prices and the lack of shipping space made it impossible to bring the commodity to China. The return to a peace basis has again opened up the supply and unofficial reports indicate that the totals for the current year of 1919 will be higher and equal to those of 1913 and 1914. The following table shows the importations of condensed milk into China for the years 1907 to 1918 inclusive. It will be noted that the quantity importations are listed in dozens of tins with no indication as to the size of the tins.

Year	Dozens of Tins	Value in Haikwan Taels	Value in U. S. Dollars
1907	257,300	328,219	$196,931.
1908	280,708	427,900	256,740.
1909	337,685	539,581	339,936.



1910	325,397	522,468	344,817.
1911	334,163	559,242	363,507.
1912	387,253	612,204	453,030.
1913	483,720	782,078	560,916.
1914	522,584	893,064	598,952.
1915	375,717	684,442	424,354.
1916	464,567	830,806	656,336.
1917	455,502	837,090	862,202.
1918	352,178	687,743	867,256.

Plan Far Eastern Fair in Java.

The establishment of an annual exhibition and fair for the display of native and foreign manufactured goods in the Far East at Bandoeng, Java, has been announced by the directors of the Netherland-Indian Annual Industrial Fair. The exhibition will begin on May 17, 1920, and extend over a period of two weeks.

The divisions of the exhibits will be : samples of products and manufactured articles of purely native origin ; samples of products and manufactured articles whose origin is not purely native ; exposition and demonstration of objects not to be classed as samples. Each of the main divisions will be divided into the following eight departments : government monopolies and similar branches, machinery and agricultural implements, building materials and cognate articles, agricultural, forest and mineral products, book printing and offices and administrative appliances, chemicals and pharmaceutical, arts and metals, sundries.

Freight reductions for the shipment of exhibits from all countries of the Far East have been arranged. The fair will be patterned after successful European exhibitions. Information regarding the entries and the general plans of the exhibition may be obtained from the Netherland Consulate General, 17 Route des Soeurs, Shanghai.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—There is very little interest shown, only a few small parcels changing hands at an advance of Tls. 5.

Tussah Best.....Tls. 520
Market Chops ..... „ 495

China Steam Filatures :—Quiet and stocks exhausted ; prices nominal.

Grand Extra Chops ...Tls. 1250
Extra Chops ..... „ 1200 } nominal
Medium Chops..... „ 1150

Tsatlee Improved Reel :—A small business has been done at an advance of Tls. 10. Holders are offering sparingly in the hopes of getting liberal advances but Buyers' limits are too low.

Best Chops .....Tls. 810
Market Chops..... „ 770

General :—Market quiet.

Tangchow "Sun" X-1-2 at 495/475/455.

Wholesale Goodyear Distributor Named

The wholesale distribution of Goodyear Tires and rubber products has been placed in the hands of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc., of Shanghai, by Carl Davidson, director of sales for the Far East for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, according to a recent announcement.

Chinese - American Company

General-Importers and Exporters

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Kobe—Boston—New York.

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REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA FOR

American Rolling Mill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Galvanized Sheets
Armco Iron Black Sheets
Armco Iron Enamelling Sheets
Armco Iron Polished Sheets
Armco Iron Blue Annealed Sheets
Armco Iron Tank Plates

California Corrugated Culvert Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

The territory of the distribution will include the whole of North China and the retail sales of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, as sole agents for the company, will be discontinued. The distribution will be similar to that of a factory branch.

H. C. Steiner, Goodyear representative for China, will remain in Shanghai and work in conjunction with Gaston, Williams and Wigmore.

Italian Government Loan To Be Placed in China By Asia Bank

The placing of the new Italian government five percent loan for the whole of China has been given by appointment from the Italian Treasury through the Banca Italiano Discounto of Rome to the Asia Banking Corporation.

Announcement has been made by the Far Eastern head office of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, of the opening of the subscription lists for the Italian bonds on January 5, 1920. The sale will continue until March 10, 1920, for the issue with coupons to December 31,1920, attached. The issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus the interest from January 1, 1920, to the day of payment, less the coupons due July 1, 1920. In view of the present rate of exchange, the Italian bonds should appeal to investors in China as a safe and profitable investment.

The sale will be conducted through the head office at Shanghai of the Asia Banking Corporation and its branches at Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Manila, Canton, and Changsha.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The operation of a fleet of Russian ships between Seattle and Vladivostok will begin next spring, according to a recent announcement from Seattle.

Ship contracts calling for the expenditure of $60,000,000 and the purchase of 100,000 tons of steel were let during the first two weeks in November in the United States, according to the *Wall Street Journal*. Other contracts aggregating $40,000,000 are under negotiation.

San Francisco and Seattle are the home ports of the new around the world service of the United States Shipping Board. The first two vessels to make the circuit, *The Editor* and the *West Helix*, included in their first ports of all, the trade centers of the Far East and will continue their journey through the Suez.

Regular sailings on forty-one different routes are now being operated by the United States Shipping Board, according to their recent annual report. In order to make these routes more permanent, attention is to be given to the establishing of American coaling stations and agencies to handle cargo in foreign ports.

The rate for ordinary telegrams to Europe will be reduced from $.90 to $.75 per word and the rate to America via Europe will be reduced by $.40 per word, according to recent announcements from the Shanghai offices of the Eastern Extension Auatralasia and China Telegraph Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

The tenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Alma Estates, Ltd., was held Monday afternoon, December 29, at the offices of Hugo 'Reiss and Com-

pany, secretaries and general managers, Shanghai. Dr. R. S. Ivy presided. Resolutions were passed authorizing the adoption of the report for the year, payment of a final five percent dividend, equal to 45 tael cents per share, the reelection of Dr. R. S. Ivy as a director and the reelection of G. H. and N. Thomason as auditors.

The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Kamunting Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was held Tuesday afternoon, December 23, at the offices of A. R. Burkill and Sons, Shanghai, secretaries. E. W. Noel presided with E. S. Kadoorie, F. H. Crossley, and C. R. Burkill, directors, present, and 13,260 shares represented. The profits for the year were reported at Tls. 30,000 more than for the year previous. Because of improvements needed, the funds were recommended to be conserved for the present. Resolutions were adopted accepting the report of the years, and reelecting E. W. Noel, confirming the election of C. R. Burkhill and F. H. Crossley as directors, and reelecting Lowe, Bingham and Matthews auditors.

The eight annual general meeting of shareholders of the Culty Dairy Company , Ltd., was held at the offices of J. Bisset and Company, Shanghai, secretaries and agents, on Monday, December 29, 1919. Philip Peebles presided. The report of the company and statement of accounts for the year ending October 31, 1919, were accepted. A balance of Tls. 19,834.52, was allocated as follows: to pay a final dividend of 8 percent—making a total of 15 percent for the year—Tls. .80 per share Tls. 7,293,60; to place to cattle reserves, Tls. 10,000; to carry forward, Tls. 2,540.92. An increase of the salary of the directors from Tls. 300 to Tls. 600, the increase being effective for the year ending October 31, was proposed and adopted. Philip Peebles was reelected as a director and Lowe, Bingham and Matthews as auditors.

New Books and Publications

Australia

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1901-1917. Prepared under instructions from the Minister of State for Home and Territories by G. H. Knibbs, C. M. G., Commonwealth Statistician. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne. McCarron, Bird and Co., Printers. 1918. Australia Number, the Evening Post, New York, September 27, 1919.

THE first of these publications gives its information about Australia with a wealth of maps, graphs, diagrams, statistical tables and columns of figures. The second is full of pictures. Nevertheless, the impression of Australia that one gets from the second is remarkably well corroborated by the first. This may be taken by those who trust statisticians as evidence of the reliability of newspapers and by those who trust newspapers it may be set down as an interesting, if irrelevant, fact.

Australians are said to dislike being told that they are like Americans just about as much as they dislike being told that they are like the English. They prefer to be themselves. This is unkind to President Wilson who is reported to have said that the only way he could tell Australians from Americans in Paris was by their hats; but this unkindness to the President need not worry us. Pointing out President Wilson's errors seems to be a popular form of literary exercise all round the world.

It may be said without inviting attack that Australia and America are remarkably similar in economic conditions and that they are both about as far as possible from China. To take the yield of the chief food grain, for example, we find that the yield of wheat per acre is 13.22 bushels per acre in Australia, and 11.75 bushels per acre in the United States. The yield of rice in China is probably as high per acre as it is possible for intensive agriculture to make it. To use the illuminating distinction of Professor Carver, the Australians and the Americans have chosen a high product per man which means prosperity for the common citizen, while China has chosen or has had forced upon her a high product per acre, which, in spite of the admiration of many, means poverty and the sort of population to which the name peasant has always been applied.

Australia has gained a reputation thruout the world as a place were the world old problem of social justice has been attacked with that combination human fellow feeling and common sense upon which we must rest our hope for the future. Australia is probably a thorn in the side of the conservative who probably calls the Australian maternity allowance a "socialistic" contrivance and an offence to the Marxian socialist who probably looks down upon its methods as bourgeoise compromise with the devil of capitalism. For the

Chung Mei Trading Corporation

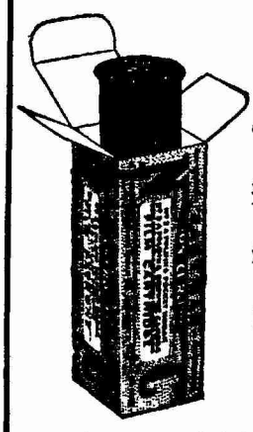
S—11 Ningpo Road

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Cable: "Chungmei Shanghai" All Codes

Import-Export-Commission

President: C. C. Nieh Sec'y & Treas: S. S. Chow



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THE STORE OF QUALITY

SHANGHAI

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
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Large Factory Facilities enable us to
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ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"–Brooklyn. All Codes Used

11-260

liberal and hopeful man Australia is at once a promise and a fullfilment. He sees here what man has done and he is content to rest his hope upon a hard working combination of brotherhood and science. He sees that the infant mortality of Australia is the lowest in the world (56) and he is willing to consider this fact before he condemns the maternity allowance.

Other things that are interesting may be swept together in a single paragraph. Australia has a preferential tariff that was adopted in 1908 and approved by being extended in 1914. The Australian railways are mostly government owned and are not making much money. It must be remembered however that Australia has the greatest railway mileage per 1,000 of the population of any country in the world and that the cost of construction of the railways was high. Australia resembles the United States in another respect. Her postal department is operated at a loss. She has suffered less than most countries from a rise in prices during the war. The prices for food and groceries increased 32.4 per cent between July 1914 and June 1918. Finally it may be noted that venereal diseases are legally notifiable in four states out of the six.

I am tempted to end with a reference to Australia as an outpost of civilization, a pioneer democracy or the last Anglo-Saxon frontier but as an American I pause remembering my own feelings at similar remarks about my own country. I remember the patience with which I have explained that Americans west of the Mississippi River have moments in which they are not battling with Indians and shooting up dance-halls, have moments even in which they enjoy the opera or read Lamb's essays. Restraint is placed upon any surprise that Australia is inhabited by anything but kangaroos, rabbits and goldminers.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, December 22, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. McVanely; R. D. Pitt, Ningpo; J. E. Hall; Lt. A. S. Reynolds; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Moore; Miss Moore; Miss Bryan; J. N. Joyner; Capt. & Mrs. T. A. Kearnley; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Whelan; Mr. and Mrs. A. Tetzner, Harbin; Mrs. T. Parkinson; N. M. Sherower, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. A. Groskamp, Peking; Maj. C. G. Nash.; C. C. Zeveryn, Hangkong; Maj. E. Carrion, Hongkong; R. E. Barretts, Hongkong; E. G. Barretts; C. Stock, Hongkong; K. Kamada; J. H. Moore, Yokohama; H. E. Parkinson, England; Mr. and E. G. Faley; N. Hashim; M. Crow, New York; Dr. and Mrs. T. G. McMartin, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hardey, Tientsin; K. O. Van Lewsen; H. Booth; W. F. Oliver; E. H. Oliver; Mrs. M. W. Shaffer; D. B. Wickersham; L. Jumper, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. R. Artman; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pearce, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hanson, Denmark; Mr. and Mrs. C. Jensen, Denmark; Miss E. F. Pendleton; C. H. Conant; G. Ironside; R. H. Whitamor, Tientsin; A. Dallas; H. L. Wills.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. R. Van Alberda, Dairen; A.G. Foad Brenchley, Japan; J. K. B. Birch, Japan; Mrs. E. M. Filler; Mrs. C. de F. Bruneman; Capt. Freby, Peking; Mrs. Geo. F. Bickford; Miss P. Bickford; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sansome, R. K. Rodger, Hongkong, Oliver Lee, Hongkong; J. Huerliman, Hankow; George R. Lightowber; L. C. Morse; Mrs. M. E. George; A. Turnbull; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Doyle; W. Carson, London; R. M. Castle, Liverpool; J. S. Comber, London; Ernest Bouril, Vladivostock; Mr. Muller Saul, Dairen; Jofentain, Belgium; N. Van Klick, Belgium; L. Joseph, Belgium.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. C. Shewly; N. W. Robjohn; R. C. Mackay, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Bunting; Dairen; Devoz; W. S. Barkley; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Barkley; J. P. Davie, Singapore; Dr. and Mrs. W. Hubbard and child; R. Moore; W. A. Rose; W. S. Thomas, Japan; R. L. Wilson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lamson and daughter; L. Freifeld, Toronto; P. S. Courtney, Peking; Mrs. M. D. Rogers, Peking; F. A. Simon, Chicago; M. H. Leid; J. E. Hall; S. Ward; R. Devas, Peking; A. Disire, Peking; H. G. A. Gassart, Tientsin; R. Freard, Tientsin; T. M. Lucas; F. J. Harrison; F. L. Brumbey, Manila; W. Anderson, Hongkong.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

Dec. 24, 1919; Cause No. 909; In re Estate of Hasting Stelker, deceased; deposition.

„ 24, „ Cause 891; Frank E. Augustin vs. Rosario Perez Augustin; order.

„ 24, „ Cause No 910; Lowe, Bingham & Matthews vs. The Klauber Trading Co., petition.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 904; Edward Ezra vs. American Sales Co.; deposit.

„ 20, „ Cause No. 911; The Barkley Company, vs. George E. Young; complaint for accounting.

„ 29, „ Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co. Incorporated, vs. George E. Young; complaint for accounting.

„ 30, „ Cause No. 856; In re Last Will and Testament of Beatrice M. Murdock, deceased; Letters of Administration.

„ 30, „ Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co. vs. George E. Young; Summons.

„ 30, „ Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co. Incorporated, vs. George E. Young; Summons.

„ 29, „ Cause No. 891; Frank E. Augustin vs. Rosario Perez Augustin; Subpoena.

„ 30, „ Cause No. 713; In re Estate of Frederick Peter George, deceased; Inventory; Notice of Death.

„ 30, „ Cause No. 914; In re Last Will and Testament of C. T. Logan, deceased; Notice of Death.

„ 31, „ Cause No. 878; Ah Hing & Mo Chong, vs. Charles T. Stork & Co.; petition.

„ 31, „ Cause No. 878; Ah Hing & Mo Chong, vs. G. M. McMillan; petition.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec 24, „ Cause No. 843; Harry Ross vs. Kitty Ross; decree.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keller, decreased; order for distribution.

Dec. 24, 1919; Cause No. 897; United States vs. Edward Richard Jones; nolle prosequi.

„ 29, „ Cause No. 814; The Barkley Co. Inc., vs. William G. Maloney; Order overruling motion.

Assignments for Hearing:

Jan. 2, 1920; Cause No. 891, Augustin v. Augustin.

„ 2, „ Cause No. 888 Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel & Co.

„ 2, „ In re application of Frank E. Bible, Esq. for admission to the bar.

„ 20, „ 9:30 Cause No. 836; Tung Yet Yuen v. Barkley Co.

„ 22, „ 9:30 Cause No. 846; Zu Fong Sung v. Fernandez.

THE BARKLEY COMPANY, INC., PLAINTIFF, VS. WILLIAM E. MALONEY, DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 814; Filed December 29, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

1.—Court Commissioners were made a part of the American judicial machinery in China before the establishment of this court which inherited the jurisdiction to appoint them.

2.—: *Powers and Duties.* Legislation regarding the duties of such Commissioners has been supplied by certain special Acts of Congress.

3.—:—: Such officials have the powers of United States Commissioners but are distinct from the latter and are not subject to their limitations.

4.—: *Status* A Commissioner does not constitute a court; his function is merely to assist the court appointing him and to whose orders and directions he is subject.

5.—: *Reference* to a Commissioner of a whole civil cause involving more than $500.00 is unusual where the Judge is in the district.

Paul Myron Linebarger, Esq., for plaintiff.

Richard T. Evans, Esq., for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action for an accounting in which plaintiff's counsel presents a motion for a trial before the Commissioner at Shanghai reciting *inter alia*

> "That certain essential and necessary witnesses of the said plaintiff are about to leave the jurisdiction of this Commissioner's Court . .
>
> That the jurisdiction of the above cause is vested and inures only in the Court wherein the plaintiff's complaint was filed, and that hence the above cause is only triable in the Commissioner's jurisdiction as above shown at Shanghai.

This implies a misconception of the nature and duties of the Commissioner's office which calls for

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17.182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Siaufu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

an exposition thereof. The office of Commissioner was made a part of the American judicial machinery in China by the very first enactment [1] providing for the exercise of extraterritoriality. In the beginning that official had other functions but from the first his judicial powers were broad and important. [2]

By the Consular Court Regulations for China, promulgated by Minister Burlingame in 1864, it was provided that

> "On application of either party and advance of the fees, the consul shall compel the attendance of any witness within his jurisdiction before himself, referees, or *commissioners* [3].

It will be seen that this necesarily implies the existence of the office of Commissioner. The consul could hardly be required, as he was by this provision, to "compel the attendance of any witness . . before . . commissioners," unless those officials were recognized by law and since no other mode of appointment was provided it would seem to follow that the consul himself could appoint them.

Moreover the office of commissioner is analogue to these of master referees and arbitrators [4] and

> "The power of a court of justice, with the consent of the parties, to appoint arbitrators and refer a case pending before it is incident to all judicial administration, where the right exists to ascertain the facts as well as to pronounce the law. *Convention facit legem.*" [5]

The Consuls, [6] again, exercised equity jurisdiction as does this Court now [7] and in equity a cause may be referred even without the consent of the parties. [8] And where "there is no law providing how their duties shall be performed" Commissioners "so far as relates to their administrative action * * * were intended to be subject to the orders and directions of the court appointing them." [9]

II

The Court Regulations above quoted from were confirmed and given the force of Acts of Congress, subject to amendment by rules promulgated by this court, in the legislation creating it. [10] As was said by our predecessor in discussing the question:

> "All the existing regulations had been laid before Congress, as required by law, many years before this statute was passed, and it must be presumed, under well established doctrine, that Congress had full knowledge of these regulations. [11] In fact it appears to the Court that the provision referred to can not be considered as anything less than an affirmative recognition and confirmation of such of these regulations at least as relate to procedure. * * Whatever

1. Act of Congress of August 11, 1848, 9 U. S. States. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 150.
2. Id, sec. 13, p. 278.
3. Sec. 12.
4. Cyc. XXYIV 775, 776.
5. Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large. Ch 177, sec.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large. Ch. 3934, sec. 4.
7. Swayne J. In Newcomb v. Wood, 97 U. S. 581, 24 Law. ed. 1085 Cf. Kimberly v. Arms, 129 U. S. 700, 32 Law. ed. 764, holding that the whole case may be referred and that the findings cannot be disregarded by the Judge.
8. *California.* Smith v. Rowe, 4 Cal. 6.
   Iowa. Hobart v. Hobart, 45 Ia. 501; State v. Orwig, 25 Ia. 280.
   Maine. State v. McIntyre, 53 Me. 214.
   Nebraska. Hanson v. Hanson, 78 Neb. 584, 111 N. W. 368 and citations.
   South Carolina. McCrady v. Jones, 36 S. C. 136, 15 S. E. 430.
   Utah. Nephi Irrigation Co. v. Jenkins, 8 U. 369, 31 Pac. 986.
   Wisconsin. Gilbank v. Stephensou, 31 Wis. 592.
9. Brown J. in U. S. v. Allred, 155 U. S. 591, 39 Law. ed., 273.
10. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 5.
11. Citing Clinton v. Englebrecht, 13 Wallace (U. S.) 446.

> objections may have been theretofore made to these regulations, based on a denial of the constitutional authority of Congress to delegate its legislative powers, it seems clear to the Court that the present action of Congress, in respect to such then existing regulations as relate to procedure of the Consular Courts, operates not only as a confirmation of such rules but practically as an enactment of such regulations, exactly the same as if they had been verbally recited in the Act itself. However much their origin may be assailed, the regulations adopted * * * are now clearly and unquestionably made binding and obligatory on this Court by direct and specific enactment." [12]

Moreover the legislation in question conferred upon this Court

> "jurisdiction in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdiction may now be exercised by United States consuls." [13]

The jurisdiction which the consuls possessed to appoint commissioners and to compel the attendance of witnesses before them, seems clearly, therefore, to have passed to this court by its Organic Act. But neither that Act, nor the preceding legislation relative to consular courts, contained full and specific provisions defining the powers of, and procedure before, the commissioners *to be appointed by the courts*. For such provisions, as for many others applied in the exercise of judicial authority here, we must refer to those other "laws of the United States" which were from the first "extended over all citizens of the United States in China".[14] Among these "laws" the following had been enacted shortly before this court was established:

> "In addition to the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States in pursuance of Acts of Congress now in force, or that may be hereafter enacted, the judge of the district court * * may appoint commissioners, who shall reside at such places as he may designate in the order of appointment, and who shall perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon justices of the peace by this Act. [15]

The foregoing was supplemented the next year by this provision:

> "The commissioners shall be *ex officio* justices of the peace, recorders, and probate judges, and shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers, civil and criminal, imposed or conferred on the United States Commissioners by the general laws of the United States and the special laws applicable to the district.
>
> They shall also have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of restraint of liberty, which writs shall be made returnable before a district judge, and like proceedings shall be had thereon as if the same had been granted by the judge under the general laws of the United States in such cases. The commissioners shall also have the powers of notaries public. [16]

Various other provisions governing the jurisdiction, civil and criminal, of the Commissioner are embodied in these Acts[17] and the intention is clear to provide an official who shall assist the court by relieving the judge in minor causes or by acting in latter's absence.

These enactments, it is true, were made primarily for another jurisdiction; but it was one whose conditions as regards a sparse and widely scattered American population closely resemble this, and it is the settled doctrine that these "laws of the United States" are applicable here if "suitable" and "necessary to execute the treaties" tho originally enacted for a limited area.[18] That these provisions regarding the Commissioner are both "suitable" and necessary is apparent on their face; for the Alaska situation, to meet which they were originally intended, is more than reproduced here; viz., an extensive territorial jurisdiction in only a small part of which the Judge may be personally present and which requires the assistance of one or more commissioners to meet emergencies which arise in the Judge's absence.

It should be noted, moreover, that these officials, while exercising the powers (which relate almost entirely to criminal causes[19]) of United States Commissioners are very different functionaries, having an extensive authority in civil matters, and are not, therefore, subject to the limitations and restrictions[20] of such commissioners.

III

By Statute, therefore, as well as inherently, this court has power to appoint Commissioners and refer causes to them. In exercise thereof as long ago as 1915, a commissioner was named to reside at Shanghai and one has ever since been functioning there. But no "commissioner's court" was thereby created as appears to be assumed in the motion before us. Invariably the jurisdiction is, and always has been, that of the United States Court for China, its Judge being merely assisted in certain cases by the Commissioner. And we have been cited to no law, nor do we know of any, which gives one party to a civil cause the right to demand a hearing before the Commissioner even tho the latter might be authorized to conduct one.

In the case at bar plaintiff

> "prays judgment against said defendant for the sum of one thousand dollars, United States currency, ($1000.00 Gold) together with his costs, *outlays and disbursements.*"

But the Commissioner, even when acting as a justice of the peace, has jurisdiction

> "For the recovery of money or damages *only* when the amount claimed *does not exceed* one thousand dollars." [21]

If, however, the case were clearly one which could properly be referred to the Commissioner that course would not ordinarily be taken if it involved more than $500, and the Judge were in the district at the time.

Defendant resides at Tientsin and in accordance with this court's practice of trying causes in the district of defendant's residence whenever practicable, the case was called for trial at the court's recent session in that place but was continued by reason of plaintiff's absence. Defendant's counsel agreed, however, that the cause might be heard on depositions.

The motion for a hearing before the commissioner is overruled but plaintiff is authorized to proceed to the taking of depositions, first serving the interrogatories upon defendant's counsel and affording the latter an opportunity to furnish cross-interrogatories.

12. Thayer J. in U. S. v. Engelbracht (U. S. Court for China, No. 33) American Journal of International Law, 111, 735, 738.
13. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. States. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 1.
14. Act of Congress of Aug. 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 150, Sec. 4; Act of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179, sec. 4 (U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4086); Act of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 4.
15. Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, Ch. 429, sec. 408.
16. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, sec. 6.
17. Secs. 271, 272 and 410 of the Act of March 3, 1899; secs., 703, 763 of the Act of June 6, 1900.
18. Biddle v. United States, 156 Fed. 759; U. S. v. Allen, U. S. Court for China, No. 89; Cavanagh v. Worden, U. S. Court for China, No. 313, Millard's Rev. V. 162; U. S. ex rel. Raven v. McRae, U. S. Court for China, No. 586, Millard's Rev. I, 9.
19. U. S. v. Allred, 155 U. S. 591, 39 Law. ed. 273.
20. See 29 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 184.
21. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, sec. 703.

Business Opportunities

(To be Continued next issue)

No. 231—Birt and Company, Ltd., No. 4 Bridge Street, Sydney, Australia, having connections and offices in all trade centers of that country desire representation in China. Are in position to supply tallow, bladders bones, gluepieces, hoofs, horns, sinews, fertilizer, also have strong connections with metal producers of Australia. Desire to purchase Chinese commodities, and are also in position to supply; flour, coal, preserved meats, condensed milk, biscuits, etc. This firm acted as representatives of U. S. Food Administration during the war.

No. 232—Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, Box 5077 Boston, Mass., cable address, "Devonshire," desires representative in China for mechanical rubber goods, belting, dredging sleeves, gas tips, fruit jar rubbers, rubberized fabrics, moulded specialties hose, hose connections, mats and matting, tapes, tires, tubing artificial leather.

No. 233—Ath. G. Coumpas, Alexandria, Egypt, desires to make connections with firms in China interested in the exportation of hides. Firm has extensive connections in Egypt and the Soudan. Give as reference, Credit Lyonnais, Cairo; Banque D'Orient, Cairo, Egypt; Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., Alexandria; Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria, Egypt.

No. 234—Jaishi Ram Saigal, Amritsar, desire to make connections with firms in China that export silk and other China goods. Company gives as reference the following banks; National Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Ltd.; Chartered Bank of India, etc; Mercantile Bank.

No. 235—Armeshri Das Salig Ram, Amritsar, India, desires to make connections in China with firms to supply raw and spun silk and embroidered piece goods. Give as reference same banks as in No. 234.

No. 236—Ayrton, Saunders and Co., Ltd., Liverpool, a member of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce desires to make connections in China for the following articles: glass bottles, surgical instruments, brushes, drugs, chemicals, etc.,

No. 237—Schroder and Company, Successors, Trieste, Commission, forwarding, and steamship agents desire to make connections in China.

No. 238—Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, desire to obtain names of firms in China that handle the following merchandise: cotton thread, glass, music strings, drum heads, surgical ligatures, pepsin, glandular products, garnet paper, sandpaper, bones for knife and brush handles, canned fruits and vegetables. This information is desired for an American client of this bank.

No. 239—A. S. Dowling, 1107 Tremont Building, Boston, desires to act as American representatives of firms in China. Is a member of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

No. 240—S. Y. Yang, Peking-Suiyuan Railway, desires names of representatives in China of the following companies: Acme Machinery Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Fay and Egan Company, Cincinatti, Ohio. Desires to purchase machinery from these firms.

No. 241—Gustaf Clase, Gothenburg, Sweden, desires to communicate with firms in China that handle nutgalls. Firm is recommended by the Consul-General for Sweden in Shanghai.

No. 242—American Tube and Stamping Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, desires agent in Shanghai to represent this firm for the sale of steels.

No. 243—Durable Varnish Company, 605 Ashland Block, Chicago, manufacturers of high grade varnishes made under the English system and recommended for durability in tropical countries, desires agent in China.

No. 244—Neth and Mackey, 44 Whitehall Street, New York, cable address, "Nethco," desire agent in China for sale of cotton piece goods.

No. 245—Iron Age Publishing Company, 239 West 39 Street, New York, desire to supply to firms in China a free copy of the "Iron Age Catalogue of American Exports." Firms are requested to write direct.

No. 246—A. Kommel & Son 519 Broadway, New York, desires names of firms in China to handle American knit goods, underwear, hosiery and sweaters. Interested parties are urged to communicate direct.

No. 247—A. W. Allison, President of Albany Chamber of Commerce, Albany, Georgia, desires names of dealers in China of canned goods, condensed milk, lumber and turpentine.

No. 248—Alberto Keller, 52 Valverde, 52 Madrid, Spain, is in position to supply to firms in China chicory root, dried figs, chestnuts, almonds licorice root, esparto grass, crude tartar, lemon and orange juice, sardines, raisins, saffron, rosin, cork of all kinds, olive oil, sheep and goat skins, and all kinds of herbs. Is also in the market for the manufactured articles and raw materials of China.

No. 249—Walden, Worchester, Inc., Worcester, Mass., specialists in the manufacture of all kinds of wrenches, desires agent in China.

No. 250—Mr. Wa C. Ling, Changchow, Fukien Province, China, desires information and specifications of American passenger and cargo motor trucks for use on a road which is planned to be built from Shihma to Changchow in the Amoy Consular district. Correspondence may be in English.

No. 251—Dah Sung Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, 12 Quai de France, Shanghai, China, desires to purchase American raw cotton. Interested parties are urged to communicate at once.

Statistics of Chinese Government Railways for 1918.

(*Continued from pg. II. December 27*)

Provincial and Private Railways;—		
Kwangtung	225	
Kiukiang Nanchang	129	
Sunning	109	
Swatow Chaochowfu	42	
Nanking City	11	
Chung Hsing Mining Co.	43	
Tayeh Mining Co.	30	
Ching Hsing Mining Co.	15	
Kailan Mining Administration	16	
Taiyaokou Mines	34	
Tsitsihar City	29	683,000
Total subject to control of the Ministry of Communications		7,136,254
Concessioned Railways;—		
Chinese Eastern	1722	
South Manchurian	1150	
Shangtung	493	
Yunnan	465	
Canton Kowloon (British Section)	35	3,865,000
Total Kilometres of railways in China (Miles, 6,836)		11,001,254

The railway system now in operation in China is located principally north of the Yangtse River. The Shanghai Nanking line, with the recently connected up Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line, extends the system into south China. Construction now in progress, and plans for future construction promise to connect up the present short lines in the south so as to duplicate there ultimately the facilities now serving the north. Speaking of the eighteen provinces, China has approximately 735 square kilometres of territory and 67,000 population for each kilometre of railway. Expressed in miles, China has approximately 460 square miles of territory and 107,000 population for each mile of railway. India has 40 square miles of territory and 8,600 population for each mile of railway. The United States has 12 square miles of territory and 3,800 population for each mile of railway. The extent of waterways in China probably will always serve to keep these average figures higher in China than in countries not so favored. Yet railways tend to become more and more an integral part of the industrial machinery of a nation, and these averages therefore measure to a certain extent the advance of industrial progress.

The following relative proportions of principal sources of railway revenue, namely, passenger, goods and all other such as ferry service, may be studied with interest:

Name of Line	Total	Passenger Service-Passenger	Goods Service-Goods	All Other
Canton-Kowloon	100	82.78	14.35	2.87
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	100	67.52	28.26	4.22
Shanghai-Nanking	100	60.85	31.12	8.03
Changchow-Amoy	100	57.68	3.36	39.96
Kaifeng-Honan	100	50.87	42.95	6.18
Tientsin-Pukow	100	44.13	47.19	8.68
Peking-Mukden	100	40.08	54.80	5.12
Kirin-Changchun	100	30.15	61.62	8.23
Peking-Hankow...	100	28.32	69.09	2.59
Peking-Suiyuan	100	21.06	71.18	7.76
Cheng-Tai	100	16.15	73.99	9.86
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	100	15.91	69.82	14.27
Taokow-Chinghua	100	14.75	80.72	4.53
Chinese Government Railways	100	37.21	57.30	5.49